HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,059—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5264	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
16th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	PENINSULAR	6294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	ORIENTAL	5264	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	PENINSULAR	6294	ARCADIA	6503
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th "	ORIENTAL	6294	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7538		
9th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6519
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	6294	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports enroute.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 31st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 2nd Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	200	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	300	500
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6500	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	5200	Foster Curtis	16th Jan.
A.	PROME	5200	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	5900	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6200	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... ... 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 705; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	20th Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,590	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	22nd Mar
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	4th Apr
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	18th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... ,,	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each	... ,,	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... ,,	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	... ,,	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	... ,,	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	... ,,	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... ,,	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... ,,	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	... ,,	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	... ,,	0	12
IMPERIAL	...per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	... per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

S. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ORDERS FOR

NEW YEAR CAKES

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N.B.—ALL OUR CAKES WILL THIS YEAR BEAR OUR STAMP.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	16th January.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23th December, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGETNS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.—"THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.—"THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.—THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.—DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.—CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	... ...	...	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	... ...	...	,, 11	10 ,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	,, 17	10 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	,, 10	11 ,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	...	,, 17	7 ,, ,,
,,	II	... ...	...	,, 13	8 ,, ,,
,,	III	... ...	...	,, 11	14 ,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	.. ...	..	,, 16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	... ...	...	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	... ...	...	,, 11	10 ,, ,,

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
,,	Especiales...	,, 17/-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	,, 19/12	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
,,	Graciosos ...	,, 13/8-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

RETURN VISIT OF THE

HENRY DALLAS'

MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

WEDNESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,
"A RUNAWAY GIRL."

THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER,
"THE MESSENGER BOY."

FRIDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1904,
New and Revised Production of
"GENTLEMAN JOE."
Mr. PERCIVAL KNIGHT as "Gentleman Joe"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & CO.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

OUR GREATEST VICTORY.
TENT PACKED EVERYWHERE.
The Show that Never Broke a Promise.
WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR WORD.
NO ARTIST TOO GOOD, NO SALARY TOO HIGH.
The Sequel to a Managerial Combination
OF
BRAINS AND UNTIRING INDUSTRY,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY SUCCESSIVE NIGHT,
In the MAMMOTH PAVILION on the ESPLANADE, oppo. Elphinstone H. School.
THE LARGEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT
Daring Wrestling with the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in the Arena by a well-known Gymnast
AND A VARIETY of ACROBATIC
AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
SEATS RESERVED AT SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st January, 1904, and until further notice the RETAIL PRICE of ICE sold at the undermentioned Factories will be two pies per lb.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.

J. & J. MOIR,
Proprietors, Boyds Ice Factory.

CHABILDASS LALLOOBHOY,
Proprietor, Maharani Ice Factory.

Bombay, 28th December, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tattics, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.
All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to by the BLIND STUDENTS. Moderate Terms. Apply to—
THE PRINCIPAL,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN Physical Culture will positively cure you of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Vitality, etc.
For particulars write to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
2, Broadway, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, upto 2 P.M. on 31st January, 1904, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1904-05.
2. Form of tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied may be had on application to the under signed on payment of one rupee per set.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of stores."
4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 28th November, 1903.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1904, Gold and Silver Medals, also Money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for House Decoration, Textiles Carpets, and Embroidery, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1904.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$	6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

*J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI:

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
CHICAGO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and on shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 28.

EXCHANGE—

Bank T.T.			Is. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand			Is. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.	A.	Is. 4 3-8d.
Do 6	do	do	Is. 4 17-32d.
France 8	do	do	171 1-2
Marks 8	do	do	139 1-2
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	124 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do	174 1-2
Japan 30	do	do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone lower.
Cash ..... 96'4
1st Settlement ..... 96'6
Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd	Sept.	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do.	20th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	23rd Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	23rd Dec.	5 do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 1 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0 5 12
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready, 6 0 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready., 6 0 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 4 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 21 6 0 21 8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish ... 33 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed ... 32 12 0 33 0
25 per cent. „ ... 31 12 0 32 0
50 per cent. „ ... 31 0 0
Black Kutnee „ ... 27 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29-8
Club No. 1	„	29
Hard Red	„	22 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone firmer.
Estimated sales ..... 3,000 bales
Imports 69,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
7/28	7/25	7/23	7/22
+18	+18	+18	+18

Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.
7/21	7/20	mutilated
+18	+18	

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
mutilated	mutilated

COTTON.—The market opened quiet but steady with very little enquiry from Exporters, no fresh orders having come forward owing to the Home markets having been closed for the Holidays. There was a small business doing in the bazaar chiefly in good Broach for the March "Sutta." The rate for this which yesterday rose to Rs. 263 1-2 declined during the day to Rs. 259 and after receipts of the opener rose to Rs. 261.

In ready Cotton there was a moderate business done by Exporters and Mills at previous rates.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.—

		Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	...	232	221	...	25 Dec.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	...	234	222	...	25 Dec.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	234	222	...	25 Dec
Belati (M.-G.) descriptions	...	257	251	...	25 Dec.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	...	238	232 25 Dec.
Jalgaum do.	...	...	...	240	234 25 Dec.
Khamgaum do. ... Karanja do. ...	fair staple	261	255	...	25 Dec.
Khandwa do.	...	259	253	...	25 Dec.
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.G)		264	258	...	25 Dec.
Nagpur (M.-G.)	...	266	260	...	25 Dec.
Oomras good staple (M.G.)		268	262	...	25 Dec.
Broach (M. G.)	...	280	...	261	25 March
		278	...		25 April
Bhownugger do.	...	258-7	248-7	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G)	...	256.5	246-5	...	„
Mathia (M. G.)	...	242	232	...	25 March
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	...	255	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	245	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 23rd December, as compared with the statement of the 19th December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 19. Rs.	Dec. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,930	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,70,628	53,01,323
Public Deposits at Branches	27,24,112	24,10,888
Other Deposits	5,72,36,943	5,21,34,252
Post Bills	11,844	10,535
Sundries	15,33,203	15,74,023
	Rs. 8,64,76,790	7,93,26,021
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,13,98,985	1,09,47,664
Other authorised Securities	25,85,315	25,85,315
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	34,19,479	31,76,205
Loans do. do. do.	1,26,44,465	1,19,87,682
Bills discounted and purchased	3,19,20,481	3,20,36,173
Dead Stock	3,55,393	3,55,393
Stamps and Stationery	4,177	4,132
Balances with other Banks	7,35,490	2,88,530
Sundries	2,54,111	2,54,399
Cash	2,31,52,865	1,79,00,539
	Rs. 8,64,76,790	7,93,26,021

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, the Punjab, the United and Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Malegaon, Poona and Ahmednagar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is slightly in defect of normal over the country lying to the south of the Latitude of Bombay and from 02 to 14 in excess to its north.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Veraval, Nagpur, Surat, Ahmednagar, Masulipatam and Madras, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Bombay, Aurangabad and Jamnagar.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are from 7° to 17° below normal in many places The maximum varied from 89° at Mangalore to 56° at Lahore and the minimum from 72° at Cochin to 35° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost overcast on the Coromandel Coast.

Weather.—Pressure is abnormally high over Sind and Gujarat and as baric gradients are steep fresh to strong northerly winds are likely to blow along the West Coast. An area of abnormally low pressure lies off Ceylon and the South Coromande. Coast and weather seems to be squally and unsettled to the S.E. of Negapatam in the Bay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	8	10	87
Total plague deaths to date	163,912	216,005	
Same date last year	19	17	98

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBSON—December 16, at Udaipur, the wife of Dr R G Robson, U F Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.

SWETTENHAM—December 19, at Saharanpore, the wife of J S Swettenham, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, of a son (Still-born.)

MARRIAGE.

LUARD—TODD—December 19, at St Mary's Church, Ajmere, by the Rev A D Green, Charles Eckford Luard, Captain, Indian Army (Political Department, Indore), son of Colonel C H Luard, R E, to Alice Margaret, daughter of James J Tedd, Esq.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—December 21, at Gudalur, Wynaad, Nilghiries of intestinal plague, Thomas Samuel Butler, District Surveyor, Cotacamund, aged 47 years.

FRASER—December 21, at Coimbatore, "Marie," the only beloved daughter of William and Eva Fraser, after a short illness aged 4 years 2 months and 9 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 5-57m. 7-53a. Low water, 0-3m. 1-10a.

Mahomedan Conference: Resolutions and Addresses, 11-30 a. m.; Opening of the Educational Exhibition, 8 p. m.; Soiree of the Anjuman-i-Islam, 11 p.m.

Ordnance Department Dance, Town Hall, 9 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. Henry Dallas's Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p m.

Cricket, Aligarh College vs. United Hindus.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Jaffer Kudrat, a Mahomedan boy, aged seven years, died at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday evening from internal injuries, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a victoria in Surti Moholla, on the 24th instant, whilst playing with two other boys in the street.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a victoria belonging to Mr Khote of Walkeshwar was being driven along Queen's Road on Sunday afternoon, when the animal took fright at a passing motor car and bolted towards the Fort. The driver was thrown out of the seat, but was not hurt. The carriage dashed against a municipal gas lamp breaking it to pieces. The horse continued its wild career and ran into another lamp-post a little further up the road, when it was brought to a standstill. The carriage was badly damaged and the horse slightly injured.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The annual ball in connection with the Bombay Catholic Association was held at the Town Hall last evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. The massive pillars were draped in red and white, while the floor was carpeted, and at the entrance streamers hung from venetian poles. The company began to arrive as the evening wore on and by the time the ball commenced the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. A well-arranged programme of not less than twenty numbers was successfully gone through. The dance was kept up till a late hour and the gentlemen responsible for the arrangement are to be congratulated on the success that attended their undertaking.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Morris charged Sayed Isak Sayed Ahmad, a Mahomedan, aged 25 years, with the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,500 belonging to Rehman Shaik Bullend, an Arab merchant, residing in Hussain Khan Khalifa Street. It appeared that the accused was a cousin of the complainant's wife. On the evening of the 27th August last during the absence of the complainant and his family from home his house was broken into and the property was removed from a cupboard. Information was given to the police who succeeded in recovering property of the value of Rs. 800 tied up to a window of the complainant's house ready to be removed. On Thursday last the accused was arrested on suspicion in the E Division and some more property was recovered from him. Altogether property, of the value of Rs. 1,344 was recovered. On an application from Mr. Morris the accused was remanded to police custody in order to enable them to institute further inquiries into the matter.

A STRANGE STORY.—Sutava Kadari, a Hindu residing at Elphinstone Road, Parel reported to the police on Sunday night, that his brother Marooti, aged about twenty-five years, had returned home with a large wound in his neck and was unable to speak. The police at once proceeded to the spot and had the injured man conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Here his wound was dressed and shortly afterwards when he regained his consciousness he stated that about 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, he left for Coorla by a local train. In the compartment in which he was travelling there were four other passengers, whom he did not know, but with one of whom he saw a gold necklace. The ornament was stolen property and when Marooti noticed it his fellow-passengers became very uneasy. Marooti got out of the train at the Coorla station and so did the four men. After leaving the station one of the party told Marooti that as he had seen the necklace, they would gladly give him a share and asked him to accompany them. They then took Marooti towards a hill in Coorla where about 9 o'clock at night they seized him, bound his hand and foot, blind-folded him, cut his neck and absconded. He became unconscious and about 4 o'clock the following afternoon was brought down to Bombay. The house-surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, who examined the wounded man, stated that the wound was of several hours' standing and might have been self-inflicted The wound was about five inches long. The man is not in any immediate danger.

PICKPOCKERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bapu Hunmunta, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of Rs. 4-3, belonging to Ragho Krishna. It appeared that the complainant had been to see his friends off at the Carnac Bunder on Sunday morning. While he was standing at the Bunder the accused extracted a bundle containing the money from his pocket and was running away. He was noticed by another person who was standing near and who seized him. The accused was then handed over to the police. He had thirteen previous convictions against him. The magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months out of which he was ordered to pass in a solitary cell.—Narayen Babaji, also a Hindoo, was next charged with picking the pocket of Kalepily Sita Ramaya, a Madrasee, and extracting Rs. 11-0 out of it. It appeared that the accused met the complainant in Shaik Memon Street on Sunday afternoon and giving him a jerk took out the money from his (complainant's) pocket. The complainant seized his hand and gave him in police custody. The accused had three previous convictions against him. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Amirkhan, a Mahomedan, was charged with picking the pocket of Shaik Abdula Shaik Isak, also a Mahomedan, and stealing two annas and three pies from it, at Null Bazar. He was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

ONCE more Bombay is favoured with a visit from the Dallas Company of talented artistes who left such pleasant recollections some few months ago. Owing to future dates having to be fulfilled the Company will only be able to give four performances. The pieces to be played are:—"The Belle of New York," "A Runaway Girl," "The Messenger Boy," and "Gentleman Joe." From all accounts we have a genuine treat in store in the last-mentioned piece with Mr. Percival Knight, that well-known comedian, in the title role.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th December.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for Class Firing on Wednesday the 30th and Thursday the 31st instants, commencing at 6-30 a. m., each day.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE BOOK OF THE NATIONS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In addition to its 870 colporteurs, the Society also employs 600 Native Christian Biblewomen in Eastern lands, to work among their illiterate and neglected sisters, who are doomed to pass their lives in seclusion, cut off from all religious teaching outside their own homes. The Biblewomen, who are under the supervision of the missionaries, visit women's quarters, reading the Scriptures to the inmates, and teaching any who may be willing to learn to read for themselves.

THE RESULTS OF BABEL.

An Englishman, accustomed to find his mother-tongue suffice his needs in the world's great centres, seldom comprehends how limited after all is its actual utility. In Africa, for instance, there are scores of tribes speaking languages, the very names of which are scarcely known to people in the British Isles—the Lolo language, spoken by ten million of people on the Equatorial tributaries of the Congo; Galla, the language of a fierce tribe of about six millions, in Abyssinia; Fanti, spoken by two millions on the Cape Coast. A hundred years ago, the Scriptures had been printed in but three African languages, Coptic, Ethiopic and Arabic; to-day the British and Foreign Bible Society publishes the Bible, complete or in portion, in eighty of the languages indigenous to Africa, apart from those needed by the European or Asiatics who have taken up their abode on the Continent. The diversity of tongues to be found in one country is often a matter of surprise. Last year, the Society's agents sold the Scriptures in 53 languages in the Russian Empire; in 28 languages in Burma; in over 30 in South Malaysia; in 53 in the Egyptian Agency; while in Cape Town the Biblewomen alone sold copies in fourteen different languages. It is interesting to note that the Society is often permitted to work in countries that are closed to ordinary missionary enterprise. For instance, in the Empire of Russia Church and State alike give the Society's representatives encouragement and assistance, granting them free rail and steamer passes and free carriage for the Bibles. The Soudan is another case in point. Since our occupation, after the defeat of the Mahdi, it has been deemed advisable for political reasons, that aggressive missionary work should not be permitted as yet among the Moslem population. But the Bible Society over three years ago was allowed to establish a Depot at Omdurman, in the market-place, and there for more than three years, it has been selling the Scriptures in a dozen different languages, while Native Christian colporteurs are at work on the Blue and White Nile.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

Despite the wide extent of work accomplished during the Bible Society's first century, much still remains to be done. There are millions of the human race speaking languages into which not so much as a single Gospel has yet been translated. The cry on every side is for more colporteurs and Biblewomen to aid the missionaries, more especially in the outlying portions of the mission-field. The advance of missions makes yearly increasing demands of the Society. The spread of education, especially in foreign countries, is raising up tens of thousands of new readers every year. And in order to meet the many imperious fresh claims that are pressing upon the Society from every side, it is proposed to celebrate its hundredth birthday by raising a special Centenary Fund of at least 250,000 guineas, which is to be devoted to the enlargement of its work in all departments. His Majesty the King who as Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the present Bible House, in Queen Victoria Street, E. C., has headed the list with one hundred guineas. The Prince of Wales and the Parent Committee have contributed ten thousand guineas. The Fund has already reached over fifty-eight thousand guineas.

MAHOMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

Concluded from page 6.

A string band was in attendance and played choice selections of music during the evening. The delegates began to arrive from half-past 8 o'clock and were received at the entrance by Mr. Kamalia Ismail Cassum, vice patron of the club and Dr. Rajabali Ramji Lukhdir, secretary. The gathering was large. On behalf of H. H. the Aga Khan, who had left for Calcutta to attend to his important duties on the Imperial Council, Aga Shah Rookh Shah in welcoming the delegates said one could rarely meet in an Indian assembly such a representative gathering of leading Musalman gentlemen. Gentlemen of the highest social position, distinguished in literature, distinguished barristers, distinguished professors, merchants and princes, whose names were alike in southern coast of Africa and along the coast of the Yellow Sea, had assembled in Bombay to exchange ideas and to unite in finding methods by which the amelioration of their nation might be brought about.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk on behalf of the delegates thanked H. H. the Aga Khan and the members of the Club for their cordial hospitality.

The party then adjourned to refreshment tables and the gathering dispersed after half-past 10 o'clock

DONATIONS.

The following donations were announced:—H. H. the Aga Khan has made a permanent grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Anjuman-i-Islam. Another donation of Rs. 3,000 was made by Mr. Mirza Aga Mahomed Shirazee to the Anjuman. Another donation of Rs. 250 was from Mirza Ibrahim Alikhan for establishing a scholarship in the name of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay. Messrs. Peer Mahomed and Dost Mahomed have made a permanent annual donation of Rs. 100, for the purchase and distribution of free books among the poor boys of the Anjuman-i-Madrassa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December, 26.)

HIS Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Consul for Guatemala shall as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entree to Government House at Calcutta.

Mr M Finucane, C S I, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th Oct.

The services of Mr L Robertson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

The services of Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 3rd Jan.

Mr W S Morris, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is appointed, sub pro tem, to be Deputy Secy in that Dept, with effect from the 3rd Jan.

The services of Mr C G Todhunter, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Col B O'Brien, M D, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, during the absence on leave of Col C H Joubert, M B, F R C S, I M S (Bengal), or until further orders.

Mr Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, B-at-L, is appointed to be Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 21th Dec.

The services of Mr R Greeven, of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Dept, with effect from the 1st Jan.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr H A Hoghton, Offg Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, Central Provinces is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days, combined with furlough for 4 months and 8 days, with effect from the 11th Dec.

The following appointment is made during Mr Hoghton's absence, or until further orders:—Mr C P Fisher, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab to officiate as Consvr 3rd grade with effect from the 17th Dec the date on which he took over charge of the Southern Circle, Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt L A Forbes a Political Asst of the 2nd class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th Dec and is also granted special leave for three months under Articles 233 and 315 of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation on the privilege leave.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 6th December 1903, by Council Bills	13,139,564
By Gold	.....
3. Balance to be remitted from 6th December 1903 to 31st March 1904	3,860,436

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

Third General Memorandum on the Indian Cotton crop of the season 1903-04 reads:—

This summary includes (1) the final reports for the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces Berar, Central India (excluding Bundelkhand), Rajputana (excluding Mewar, Banswara Partabgarh, and Kushalgarh) and for the early crop in the Bombay Deccan; (2) the third reports for Madras and Burma; (3) the second reports for the late crop in Bombay and Sind; and 4) the first reports for Bengal and the Nizam's Territory.

The season opened with very favorable prospects everywhere except in the United Provinces in which owing to the late arrival of the monsoon, the area sown is 32 per cent smaller than in 1902. But the statistics of the area placed under cotton are, with this exception, satisfactory as record areas are returned for the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Berar, and there are large increases of cultivation in Madras Hyderabad, Bombay, and Central India. The anticipations expressed in the second forecast, of deterioration in the prospects of the crop through the unseasonably late and heavy storms of rain, have, however, proved well founded, and the United Provinces is doubtly unfortunate in being the heaviest sufferer from this cause. The damage caused in those provinces from the storms of October have reduced the condition of the crop from between 80 and 90 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the normal. The same storms reduced the estimated yield of the Central provinces from a full crop to 88 per cent, and in Berar where the damage from heavy rain is reported to be greater, the yield is estimated to be 63 per cent. of the normal. Excessive rain is also assigned as the reason for the low estimate of 63 per cent. for Hyderabad which is 18 per cent. lower than last year. The crop in the Punjab and Madras has done fairly well. The yield of early cotton in Bombay represents two-thirds of an average crop, and the prospects of the important late crop are good.

The reports are as yet too incomplete for the total of the returns made to have much significance, but in the provincial reports of the Central Provinces and Berar, which are summarised below as received, contradictory and irreconcilable statement are made regarding the yield of this and the previous year. For the Central Provinces the yield of this year is stated to be 257 343 bales and of last year 210 798 bales, and as the crop of 1902 is declared to have been grossly underestimated, the doubt is expressed whether the amount available for export will be much more than two-thirds of that exported last year. But the original estimate of last year's yield was only 203 400 bales and as the total of the net exports and estimated consumption in that year did not exceed 270,000 bales, this year's crop, being undoubtedly very much inferior, must apparently be overestimated at nearly 270 000 bales For the Berar crop the yield in 1902 is stated to have been 329 932 bales and in the same report the exports by rail of the same crop are given as 451,577 bales or just double the yield. It is further anticipated that this year's exports may not be more than two-thirds of last season's crop, but this calculation would give a yield for this season of nearly 440 000 bales and as the statistics of exports are reliable, the higher figures may be taken as probably near the mark.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—In the Punjab the area under cotton is 1 258,100 acres against 1,193,600 acres reported last year. The figures are the largest on record, the previous highest being 1 215 400 acres in 1900, which included 43 000 acres on account of the Frontier Province. The late spring rains were favourable for sowing throughout the central and north Punjab with the result that the increase in those parts of the province more than compensated for the deficiency in the Delhi division due to the late arrival of the monsoon rains. The outturn has also been considerably below the average in the dry area of the Delhi division. Taking the rest of the province as a whole, the late rains caused late flowering and excessive rains in some districts was also prejudicial to the yield. A few districts also report high winds at flowering time. Owing to fairly satisfactory conditions in the most important districts the estimated yield works out to 276,153 bales of 400lb. each against 229 0 5 bales in 1902, when the outturn was also in different, and the decennial average of 18 2 3 bales.

In the North-West Frontier Province the crop is estimated to yield 842 bales of cotton against 5,708 bales last year. It is above the average in Hazara normal in Peshawar, and a little below normal in Kohat and Bannu.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, as was anticipated in the first forecast of August last, a relatively small area has been sown owing to the late arrival of the monsoon. The area which in 1902 amounted to 1 239 131 acres has fallen to 841 417 acres showing a decrease of 397,714 acres or about 32 per cent. The decrease is general being greatest in the three cotton-growing divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad. The rainfall was favourable up to the end of September, when the cotton crop, though backwards, was doing fairly well and an outturn of 80 to 90 per cent, was anticipated. The excessive rain in the first fortnight of October strong winds that prevailed changed the whole prospects, few western districts, which escaped full severity of the storm, the crop is nearly comparatively good—about 70 per cent; elsewhere it is little more than half the normal. For the province as a whole the condition of the crop may be put at about 60 per cent of the normal. The estimated outturn of the present year's crop amounts to 183,540 bales of 400lb each compared with 327,700 bales estimated last year. The prices of cleaned cotton are at present higher than at the same period of last year.

In Bengal the defective rainfall in the early part of the season was, on the whole, favourable to the early cotton crop, except where the rainfall was altogether insufficient in May, as in Palamau, Monghyr, and Puri. In Palamau the rainfall in June also was scanty. In the flowering season, that is, in September and October, the rainfall was generally in excess, hence the low production in most districts. The cotton area under early cotton in the province is estimated at 70 000 acres against 58,300 acres sown last year. The district estimates of outturn vary considerably, but the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which is the chief cotton-growing are in the province returns only half a normal crop. The outturn for the province, as a whole according to district returns, works out to 81 per cent, but it would be safe to estimate 85 per cent of a normal crop. The total yield of the early cotton crop this year is estimated at 12,250 bales against 10 850 bales produced last year. The average yield of the proceeding nine years amounted to 15 820 bales.

In the Central Provinces the crop was put down under favourable conditions. Germination was good and very little resowing was necessary. But the rainfall during Auugust and September was exceptionally heavy and continuous. Weeding operations were in consequence retarded and the growth of the plants was checked, while the continuance of rainy weather in October prevented this injury being repaired. The present estimates give an area of 1 247,400 acres which though lower than the earlier estimate still points to the area, being the largest on record. It is 10 per cent in excess of last year's area and 80 per cent in advance of the decennial average. In the second forecast a normal outturn was anticipated; but this was contingent upon an early spell of fine weather. This anticipation has not been realised owing to the rainfall of October being above the

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1903.

THE CAVALRY AND ITS PRINCIPAL ARM.

"EQUES" writes a scathing criticism of the proposal to abolish the lance, in the new number of "The Monthly." By the revelations of the War Commission, he observes, "the mouths that had been closed have been opened, and to the amazement of all who had credited the statement that the experts had advised the abolition of the lance, it has been disclosed that not a single cavalry leader of distinction supports the proposal, most emphatic of all in its uncompromising condemnation being the leading cavalry experts of the day. So much for the amount of expert supports the new system has received; an amount equal to its deserts." The writer expresses a fervent hope that in the near future when the lance has been reinstated and our horsemen no longer "generally act dismounted" a merciful oblivion will swiftly enshroud the proposals of one of the most pernicious eccentricities that has ever threatened the efficiency of the British Cavalry. As is recalled by the writer, evidently an experienced Cavalry officer, it is but a few years since the military authorities so extended the use of the lance among cavalry as to convert a regiment of hussars into lancers and arm the front ranks of the whole of our dragoons with that weapon. This was done in imitation of foreign cavalry and despite all South African experience, nothing has happened since then to justify the proposed reversal of these measures. The danger of applying the lessons of South Africa to warfare with a European antagonist was lost sight of. They were applied without rhyme or reason, and though it has been stated that the authorities had good reason and acted on the advice of experts, the report of the Commission shows that plea to be absolutely unsupported. As to the advice of experts, exclaims the writer, it is somewhat staggering to find that although the mouths of the up-to-date cavalry experts—our leading cavalry officers who are actually serving—were of course closed, one retired cavalry officer after another, far from supporting, joined in the strongest condemnation of the proposed new system; and still worse, the only name of a so-called expert which leaked out in the House of Commons proved to be that of Sir Ian Hamilton, a gallant officer of Highland Infantry, "whose command of any mounted troops, even as a general, has not been more than nominal, and who can be considered about as much of an expert in cavalry matters as a game-keeper may be said to be an expert in the management of a pack of foxhounds."

That the writer is a keen cavalry man there can be no doubt; that is the explanation of his uncompromising condemnation of the new idea. But he has many supporters among the men who will have to fight our battles in the near future. On the ill effect on cavalry of a reliance on the fire-arm the writer quotes the views of General Sir E. Hutton, who so far from being on the cavalry side, is the leading advocate of mounted infantry. In 1901 the General said: "It would be inadvisable, I think, to convert the already too weak force of cavalry into mounted infantry, and so destroy that spirit of initiative in a charge at a critical moment which is the very breath of life to a cavalry leader." Sir Evelyn Wood had said pretty much the same thing in 1897. "These enthusiasts," he wrote, "assert that it is impossible so to train men as to render them equally efficient on horseback as they can be made perfect when on foot; equally confident in meeting an enemy whether armed with the sword, lance or rifle. That this is an error there can, I think, be no doubt." The writer contends that while our cavalry at present can act well when mounted and on foot, this all-round efficiency is apt to deteriorate the moment the true cavalry spirit becomes impaired and that in exact contradiction to the spirit of the proposed new system, the more efficiently cavalry can use the fire-arm the better, so long as they are never allowed for a moment to forget that it is their secondary, not their principal, arm and that "cavalrymen should never be dismounted to fight where there is suitable ground for their employment on horseback." And the conclusion he draws from a careful consideration of the whole question is that although cavalry should be capable of action, both mounted and on foot, the maximum efficiency can only be attained by troops which, while being made as efficient as possible in the use of the fire-arm, uncompromisingly abjure the heresy that that arm can in their hands ever hold more than a secondary place and whose pride and trust is ever in their speed, good horsemanship and the cold steel. The recommendations of the change were based on the unwarranted assumption that the so-called conclusions appended to the various arguments of the memorandum had been logically arrived at and that it had really been proved that both sword and lance must give way to the rifle as the cavalry soldier's principal arm.

The days of shock tactics are not over, though it was not often that such tactics could be resorted to in South Africa. European battle-fields are very different from those of the veldt. To abolish the lance is not to abolish shock tactics. As well, observes "Eques," might a banker expect that by discharging his watchman and selling his shutters he would abolish burglary. It is, on the contrary, evident, that so far from abolishing shock tactics, nothing more encourages their use than to leave one's sword and lance at home; "so much so indeed that as in the case of a famous specific for a bald head, it will even produce them where they were unknown before: as witness the latter days of the war, when our much-advertised abandonment of the arme blanche induced even the Boers, without either drill or arms for the purpose, to charge and charge home" It is not too much to say that the abandonment of the lance does not abolish, but even promotes the employment of shock tactics. It is quite easy to see that the effect would be to substitute being charged for charging. So little does armament matter with cavalry that it has even been stated by officers of the highest experience and position that if a really first-class regiment were armed only with broomsticks they would still be efficient. And though, adds "Eques," some element of exaggeration may enter here, the statement none the less emphasises the fact that the horse and no other arm is the principal weapon of the cavalry, and mobility, the one characteristic, is vital to its success. The modern bullet cannot stop a cavalry charge however many saddles may be emptied and the onward sweep of a squadron of horses demoralises the best drilled infantry. The issue of the memorandum on the future of the cavalry was ill-advised and ill-timed. It was neither called for nor justifiable. Before the so-called reform has proceeded too far that memorandum should be suspended, and the whole subject enquired into and reported upon by a committee of experts who should be assisted by the distinguished cavalry leaders who, on active service at the time, were unable to give evidence before the War Commission.

THE FAR EAST. THE statement by M. Delcasse in the French Senate that there is nothing in the Far Eastern situation to justify reliance on alarmist reports is doubtless correct, though not entirely reassuring. Alarmist reports of probable war can only be justified by actual hostilities; and Russia and Japan are still negotiating. France has no more desire to see a conflict in which she may be embroiled alongside Russia than Great Britain has to see her involved in the Muscovite's quarrel. With France dragged in by Russia, England would be compelled to go to the aid of her ally Japan. It is the aim of Britain and France to avert that catastrophe for the Anglo-French "entente cordiale," and therein is one of the most hopeful signs for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. It is probable that M. Delcasse had this fact in mind when he spoke in the Senate. Another most hopeful factor in the situation is the attitude of the United States. It is difficult for a neutral Power like America to insert a finger in the particular pie over which Japan and Russia are quarrelling, but American statesmen have just made a diplomatic move which is likely to give Russia matter for reflection. The interests of the United States in Manchuria and Korea are purely commercial and realising that the victor in the threatened war, or possibly both the combatants, may seek at the close of hostilities to exclude everybody else from those markets, America is now exercising pressure in a matter that she has been gently working at for some time. When Russia promised to evacuate Southern Manchuria, China agreed to open Antung and Mukden as treaty ports, but Russia's re-occupation of Mukden interfered with that plan. America now insists that these ports shall be speedily opened. In Korea, too, she asks that Wiju shall be opened quickly. The Emperor of Korea has already promised to open this port but Russia has protested against anything of the kind, and the poor Emperor, like the Chinese Imperial authorities, has not dared to oppose the Muscovite. America's insistence, however, should have early effect. It will not be lost on Russia who will question whether the game is worth the candle if other Powers are to come in and reap the advantages which the chances of war might have otherwise given her as conqueror. In its effect upon Russian action the American intervention will be a relief to Japan. At the least this piece of skilful American diplomacy must delay any outbreak of war. The negotiations must be prolonged and while that is the case the hope remains that the peace will not be broken, for Russia will have more time in which to devise a method of "saving face," while retreating.

COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA. The latest reports of cotton growing experiments come from Australia. In one sense the venture is a new one, but that statement does not imply that cotton has never been grown in Australia before. As a matter of fact, as a correspondent of a home contemporary points out, cotton-growing in Australia is as old as the sugar industry. Years ago, before the present critical position in the cotton weaving world was dreamed of, and before the present generation existed cotton growing in Australia was attempted and in a way it was successful. It failed eventually for the same reason that some other things have failed in Australia—on account of the difficulties connected with the supply of labour. The soil was good, the climate was all that could be desired, and the cotton bolls resulting from the labours of the planter were such as to occasion vivid hopes of future developments with planters and manufacturers alike. But owing to labour troubles the venture never came to anything when it was attempted in 1828. Queensland where the more important of the experiments were made, subsidised the industry, and whilst the subsidy was granted the cotton growers managed to pull along. When eventually the subsidy was withdrawn the industry collapsed. A lot has been heard of the "White Australia" policy of the new Commonwealth, and that policy has found, outside Australia as well as within it, many opponents. However, owing to the initiative of Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister, it seems likely that at length the "White Australia" policy will be productive of practical results, the benefit of which will be shared not only by planters within the continent but by manufacturers without who now suffer principally by reason of the speculative tendencies of the American financier. It is proposed whilst banishing black and yellow labour from Australian soil, to encourage the sorely pressed planter by a bonus on his productions. Cotton will again figure in the list of planting industries to be subsidised in this manner, and the Federal Parliament believes, and perhaps rightly, that by this means cotton will take the place of sugar, and that it will be eventually introduced into districts where the white colonist will be able to cultivate it on numbers of small holdings, which the planter will find himself in a position to manage with the aid of his family and occasional hired labour. As we have said the cultivator of Australia has all the natural advantages which should bring him success, and specimens of cotton which have been sent Home have been well spoken of. Apparently the German and Italian spinners up to the present have been the only manufacturers to take a keen interest in the matter. However it only needs success on the part of the planter to show the manufacturer of Lancashire that he has a lot to gain by encouraging direct competition with America and there is little doubt that properly organised the cotton growing industry of the Australian Continent might become second only to that of the United States.

WE are glad to learn that the reported accident to Captain Gordon, of the P. and O. Company's service, has been greatly exaggerated and that the eye-sight of that officer, not having been affected, he is still in command of the s. s. Moldavia.

THE Ahmedabad Medical Society have submitted a representation to H. E. the Governor-in-Council against the recent orders of Government, requiring medical practitioners to obtain licences on payment of an annual fee of one rupee for dispensing cocaine to their patients.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of a special pension, amounting to Rs. 6,000 per annum, to Mr. G. H. D. Walker, C.I.E., lately Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

THE chairman and secretary of the Council of "L'Entente Cordiale" writes:—"As we see by the papers that there is a prospect of the reopening of the Dreyfus case, we venture to express the hope that Englishmen will not take up either side or interfere in any way in this distressful matter. The feeling in France itself is so divided that we should inevitably offend some of those who have recently been showing renewed cordiality with this country; and, after all, it is a matter which concerns the French themselves and no other nation."

ON St. Andrew's Day, Mr. Andrew Carnegie was present at the dinner of the St. Andrew's Society in New York. He was introduced in a speech proposing his health as a "Starspangled Scotsman," and in replying to the toast he said that what made a Scotsman so Scotch was the fact that children in Scotland were reared right and were fortunate in being born poor. The saddest day in the life of a Scottish child was when it learned that England was bigger than Scotland.

A COOG correspondent writes:—The man (Koomar) who was arrested in connection with the theft of Rs. 600 worth of jewels and two bales of cloth from Sowcar Romayah Chetty's house at Gonicopal was on the 18th instant sentenced by the Shubidar of Kiggatnad at Ponampett to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. On the 19th while he was being escorted by two Constables from Ponampett on his way to jail, he made a dash for liberty, striking the Constables with his manacled hands and making good his escape. A great deal of difficulty will probably be experienced in recapturing the man. The Police have succeeded in recovering a part of the stolen property.

SOME criticisms of American and English methods of building were made at a meeting of the Institute of Builders, the cause being a lecture by Mr. Charles Heathcote. The whole attitude of the working-man in America was in the master's favour, because he knew that the better he worked the better it would be for him, whereas here we had trade unions with aims which seemed to compel the members to do just as little as could pass muster. Hopeful enterprise was the spirit with which he began; he believed in his work, and he was proud to do it. Yet in spite of these advantages England was maintaining her reputation for quality. In the discussion which followed Mr. Holloway described the American system of building as showy, temporary, and without genuineness. Skyscrapers were mere architectural monstrosities.

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works are just finishing the heaviest and most powerful locomotive in the world, which is building there for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Last year the Santa Fe system called for a type of freight engine that weighed 267,800 pounds, or 400,000 pounds with the tender, equipped with five pairs of heavy driving wheels. This year the company ordered a still more powerful engine, weighing 143 tons, or 287,240 pounds, and with the tender a total weight of 450,000 pounds. This new mastodon has just left the erecting shop, having spread the rails with its powerful weight when it was being moved. The Santa Fe has provided extra heavy rails for this type of locomotive, and will install seventy of them in its freight department. The first twenty-five are to be equipped for soft coal and the rest for oil fuel, says "American Industries."

THE City of Manchester will shortly be provided with the most powerful steam fire and salvage boat in the world, which will be used for the protection of the Docks and other property on the Manchester Ship Canal. The new vessel, which is being constructed by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of London, will be 90ft. long and fitted with two steam boilers, each of sufficient power to drive all the machinery on board. There will be two double cylinder compound propelling engines, driving twin screws, two double cylinder steam fire pumps each delivering over 2,000 gallons per minute and two separate centrifugal pumps, each with its own engine, delivering 2,500 gallons each. The boat will be able to throw three giant streams, each 2 1-2 inches diameter, at high pressure or as many as twenty-four ordinary fire jets simultaneously. The centrifugal pumps will be used for pumping out in cases of flooded compartments in ships, breakdown of docks, machinery, &c.

THE only lady lawyer who enjoys what might be called a worldwide celebrity gained her success by arguing a nice point in the law of contract; but Mlle. Dilhan has made an appearance as counsel at Toulouse which promises a bright future in criminal practice. She maintained so ably the defence of a mother-in-law charged with murder that the jury brought it in "assault," and the sentence inflicted was the lowest which, as the report says, "could have been hoped for under the circumstances." We cannot wonder at it when we read that Mlle. Dilhan's "round stiff black cap, gracefully poised on carefully built-up hair, the white choker round her slim neck, and the flowing black gown, became her most decidedly." If ladies "of middle height with a shapely figure" are to compete at the bar, they must inevitably win in a canter, unless the other species of counsel receive what our sporting friends call "allowance for age and sex."

THE BOOK OF THE NATIONS.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

WE are in the habit of thinking that a book has achieved a great success when it attains a circulation of 100,000. When it reaches seven figures, and the publisher announces the sale of one million, the fact is recorded by the press, and we regard it as something phenomenal. And when to this is added the boast that it has been translated into several European languages, we speak of it as one of the most remarkable books of the age. Yet how many people realise that there is one book of which hundreds of million of copies have been circulated, complete or in parts, and this in hundreds of different languages. The British and Foreign Bible Society was founded on March 7, 1804, its sole object being to translate the Bible into all languages of mankind, to publish the versions, and, finally, to circulate them over the whole face of the inhabited globe. The first book to be issued by the Society was St. John's Gospel in Mohawk, for the Red Indians, on the Mohawk River.

180 MILLION COPIES.

Since that small volume went forth to carry the Gospel to a far-off people in their own tongue, the Society has issued over 180 million copies of the Scriptures, complete or in parts. Two thousand volumes are sent out every working hour, from January on to December. A century ago the Bible was current in about forty different languages. To-day the Bible, or some portion of it, is published in over 400 languages, no fewer than 370 appear on the Society's list, which includes every great vernacular of the world. Over sixty different sets of characters are employed in printing these languages, some of which read from right to left, or from the top straight downwards in vertical columns, and some from the last page to the first.

WAYFARING BIBLEMEN.

As the work of the Society expanded, and its translations increased, it was found necessary to devise some means by which the books could be placed within the reach of the people for whom they were intended. It was not sufficient merely to provide a store of Bibles at some central spot—the books must be sent out among the nations, whether far or near, for whom they had been prepared. More than this, they must be taken to men's doors, put into their hands, and a word of commendation or testimony added, if, by such means, further souls could be induced to search the Scriptures. In order to supply the outlying portions of the world, no less than the cities, with the Scriptures, the Bible Society decided to employ colporteurs—men who tramp the country like pedlars, with packs of books upon their backs, going from house to house and from village to village, offering the Bible to the people in their own tongue, at prices which the poorest can afford to pay.

HOW THE COLPORTEUR WORKS.

The colporteur is usually a native of the country in which he is employed. These men are consequently of all nationalities and all shades of colour—white Europeans, black Africans, yellow Chinamen, red Indians, brown Malays. Wherever Native Christians are available to carry the Gospel to their fellow-countrymen, the Society endeavours to engage some for the work. As a rule, the colporteur plods along on foot, bearing his load of Scriptures. In Manchuria he carries his case of books suspended from each end of a long bamboo cane, which he dexterously balances over his shoulder. Around Rome he travels in a donkey-carriage. In Madrid a donkey walks beside the Bibleman, laden with volumes. In mountainous districts, such as many parts of South America, the colporteur trusts to the sure-footed mule. In the Far East he uses a bullock-cart. In Siberia he travels by sledge. In the Soudan and in Mongolia, he crosses the deserts with a small caravan of camels. In the Australian bush he uses a covered cart, in which he sleeps and lives during his long journeys. Where the rivers are main highways of traffic, as in many parts of Russia and China, the colporteur travels by boat, selling his books at the villages and huts along the banks. These men encounter many hardships and at times endure great privations. Some have even forfeited their lives in their efforts to take the Bible to their fellow-countrymen. Last year, one of the Society's colporteurs in Morocco, and another in China, suffered a martyr's death.

CURIOUS ITEMS OF EXCHANGE.

Curious things are offered by people who have no money, in exchange for the Book of Books. When the Bible Society sent out the Scriptures to the Hottentots in Namaqualand, South Africa, one man said to the missionary: "If you will let me have a Bible, I will do three-days' work in your garden." In the Sunday-school, when the missionary announced that he had Bibles for sale, one child said: "I have a goat, I shall buy a Bible for myself." Another said, "I will run and ask my father for a goat." In this way goats were turned into Bibles. In San Salvador, the Society's agent was given candles in payment for the Scriptures. A bee-hive, potatoes, and a pair of wooden skates have been offered the colporteur in Scandinavia. In Uganda the natives bring their cowrie-shells, in the New Hebrides they collect and prepare copra and arrowroot. In Morocco, a colporteur writes: "Only a few of the people could pay in cash. The rest offered eggs or butter and one boy brought a hatchet in exchange for a Gospel." In Kashmir, a Bible-man was offered honey by the bill-men. A Swiss Missionary on the West Coast of Africa writes:—"In payment for the Scriptures I have had to accept swords, daggers, sandals, amulets or native-made straw hats." In Mongolia, where the nomads have no money, the Society's agent has had to barter the Scriptures for sour milk, rotten cheese, pieces of silk and fuel. A translator in the Solomon Islands says: "You would smile if you could see the 'carics' paid for the Gospel—dogs' teeth, shells, and combs." When the Gospel of St. Luke was being printed in Tahiti, the Tahitan islanders came to the mission with lengths of fishing nets and bamboo cans full of cocoanut oil, and waited patiently for days till their copies were printed off. The Esquiman, on the coast of Labrador, offered the Moravian missionaries sea-birds' eggs and casks of seal-oil in grateful acknowledgment of the Scriptures sent them by the Bible Society.

THE HELPER OF ALL MISSIONS.

One commanding feature of the Society's work is the way it aids all foreign missions. In beginning work in a foreign field, the desire of every Protestant missionary is to have some portion of the Bible translated into the language of the people of the country, in order that they may learn to read the Scriptures for themselves. But the work of translation and publication is costly as well as laborious, and the funds of the missionary societies are seldom adequate to supply the barest necessities of the workers in their various fields. If these societies had also to produce the Bible in the multitudes of languages they require, their work would be severely handicapped, and in many cases practically paralysed. The Bible Society, by confining itself exclusively to the work of translation and diffusion, is able to aid all missionary societies, leaving them free to devote their whole energies to the work of evangelisation. At the present day translation and revisions are proceeding in more than one hundred different languages, while about 1,000 representative missionaries and native assistants are organised into committees in various parts of the world. Their work in the majority of cases is being supervised and financed by the Bible Society. As a rule the Scriptures needed for the foreign field are sent out by the Bible Society, free of cost and carriage paid, to the missionaries at their distant stations. In return, the missionaries remit to the Bible House any proceeds arising from copies which they sell, after deducting the expenses of circulation. At best only a fraction of what the Bible Society expends on the preparation and delivery of these missionary versions can ever come back to it as the results of such sales, while the missionaries obtain all the Scriptures they require without any cost whatever to their own Societies.

(Concluded on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST.

Statement by M. Delcasse.

UNITED STATES ACTION.

FEELING IN CHINA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27,

M. Delcasse, speaking in the French Senate, said that France and Great Britain were mutually complimentary to each other, and conciliation was always possible. Referring to the Far East he remarked that there was nothing to justify reliance on alarmist reports.

Realising the possibility of war resulting in a Treaty leaving neutrals no trade advantages in Korea or Manchuria, the United States is pressing Korea to open Wiju, and China to open Antung and Mukden as treaty ports speedily.

A telegram from Honolulu states that the American Admiral Evans has announced that in view of the situation in the Orient, the United States Asiatic Squadron now there (Honolulu) will start to return to Cavite next Tuesday.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The acuteness of the Russo-Japanese crisis is evoking earnest examination of the probabilities regarding the attitude of the different Powers.

The British Ministers are silent but reports from Paris and Berlin suggest that some intimation has been conveyed to both of those Capitals that Great Britain will not be an idle spectator of the conflict in certain eventualities and notably if a third Power interposed in favour of Russia.

It is interesting to note in this connection that despatches from Peking while declaring that China is determined to keep neutral if possible, hint at Russia seeking to provoke China into hostilities, and M. Lessar, the Russian Minister at Peking, is quoted as saying "we shall pull the pigtails till they bite."

The question is therefore discussed whether Chinese intervention would entail France siding with Russia and consequently Great Britain with Japan.

Some of the English newspapers are urging the British Government to unhesitatingly draw the sword for Japan the moment war breaks out. But the majority recommend calm and extreme watchfulness.

The "Times" New York correspondent thinks that Japan has some reason to count upon the benevolent neutrality of America.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

Deputation from Lhassa Lama.

MISSION TO ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that a deputation from the Dalai Lama of Thibet arrived at Irkutsk yesterday en route to St. Petersburg.

Reuter wires from Peking that the opinion among diplomatists there that war between Russia and Japan is probable and almost inevitable remains unchanged.

The Board of War at Peking has ordered the Viceroys to furnish full information regarding the numbers of foreign-trained troops available for service.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Excitement Growing.

DUEL BETWEEN PARTIZANS.

A fierce duel the result of the re-opening of the Dreyfus affair, was fought at Neuilly yesterday. The adversaries left the ground unreconciled. One of the combatants, a Jewish officer, was wounded in the arm.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Pressure on Turkey.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN NOTE.

An urgent Note from the Austrian and Russian Embassies regarding the evacuation of the reforms in Macedonia was presented to the Porte on Saturday.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The Hottentot Rising.

A GENERAL INSURRECTION.

A general insurrection has broken out among the Hottentots of German South-West Africa.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the English Mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

The same Company s. s. Moldavia left for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP and INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL are run for at Calcutta, December 29th. Long prices and combinations from CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, President of the Indian Congress, arrived from Calcutta yesterday evening and was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the station. He was conducted with his daughters in torchlight procession to the Cosmopolitan Club and was garlanded at several places en route. Several houses were illuminated.

The Nineteenth Indian National Congress was opened to-day. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed before delivering his address of welcome announced the death of the Rajah of Ramnaad. Mr. Lalmohan Ghose was elected president and delivered a lengthy address.

The president in the course of his remarks referred to his recent abstention from active political life which had the compensating advantage, that he was absolutely unconnected with the factions and cliques which had caused and are still causing considerable mischief by sowing dissension and discord among their public men. He reminded the young men that as the raison d'etre of the National Congress was to introduce some little popular element into the autocratic constitution of the Indian Government, so if they ever aspired to be the leaders of the people they should be especially careful that their own acts might not be condemned as autocratic by the rank-and-file of the party. Proceeding he said he did not disguise from himself the fact that they had a formidable task. We are not a self-governing nation. They had to depend entirely upon the justice of the British Parliament; for unfortunately it was only too true, that as time advances the Indian bureaucracy instead of coming into line with popular ideas, seems to grow more and more unsympathetic. Did they think that any administration in England, or France, or the United States would have ventured to waste vast sums of money on an empty pageant when famine and pestilence were stalking over the land, and the angel of death was flapping his wings almost within hearing of the light-hearted revellers? A year has now rolled by since the great political pageant was held at Delhi against the almost unanimous protests of all our public and representative men both in the press and on the platform. They were all familiar with the financial jugglery which by distributing the expenses under various, and sometimes under the most unexpected, headings, makes it so difficult for ordinary men to find out the total cost of such a pageant. Still whether they estimate that cost by a few lakhs more or less, it could not be denied that if even half of the vast sum spent in connection with the Delhi Durbar have been made over for the purposes of famine relief, it might have been the means of saving millions of men, women and children from death by starvation. Could they doubt, what His Majesty's own verdict would have been if the true condition of his Indian subjects had been faithfully laid before him by those who represent him in this country and the Minister whose duty it is to advise him in regard to Indian affairs? But apart from the enormous expenditure incurred by the Government of India, what has been the result to the independent Native States? Information is now beginning to leak out, showing how little some of these States were prepared to bear the extraordinary expense—or shall I say extravagance—which was forced upon them by the invitation to the Delhi Durbar. It is well-known that all the Native States, almost without exception, have found the drain upon their resources so heavy that they have been obliged to curtail their expenditure by postponing many urgently-needed works of utility. Has anything been gained by the Delhi Durbar which might even for a moment be balanced against these sad results? With every desire to take a fair and impartial view of the whole question, he could not say that this "sable cloud turns forth her silver lining on the night." As to the masses of the people, nothing could possibly seem more utterly heartless than the spectacle of a great Government imposing the heaviest taxation upon the poorest population in the world and then lavishly spending the money so obtained over fire-works and pompous pageants while millions of the poor were dying of starvation. As to the middle classes, the most representative men generally kept aloof and were conspicuous by their absence, and of those who entered an appearance on that occasion most of them came back with bitter memories of the different treatment received by Indians and Europeans both during travelling and at Durbar itself. Then how about the Princes and the Feudatory Chiefs? If it were true that one of the objects that Lord Curzon had in view, was that our Princes and Nobles should meet on a common platform and thereby arrive at a better understanding and cultivate more cordial relations with each other, all he could say was that never had good intention met with a more signal failure.

Referring to the fiscal question the President asked: Is Mr. Chamberlain prepared to include India in his scheme of an Imperial Zollverein? They should also like to ask Mr. Chamberlain whether if preference is given to the wheat-grower in Canada the same preference is to be given to India, or whether Canadian wheat is to be protected against Indian wheat? But he was himself a staunch believer in the doctrines of Free Trade. But he was aware that a large body of opinion amongst his countrymen was in favour of protection as regards Indian industries. And having regard to the fact that so many of India's flourishing industries were deliberately killed by heavy excise duties, Free Trader as he was on principle, he had scarcely the heart to oppose his fellow-countrymen when they asked for protection on behalf of native industries. If however Mr. Chamberlain and his followers succeeded in deluding the people of England and inducing them to adopt a suicidal protectionist policy what answer would they return to the Indian people when they desire their industries to be protected against Lancashire?

THIBET AND PERSIA.

Having referred to revenue question and military charges the president proceeded:—I desire to raise a warning voice against the pseudo-Imperialism which impels some of our prancing proconsuls to seek new adventures beyond our proper frontiers, whether in Afghanistan or in Burma; whether in the forbidden Land of the Lamas or in another direction so close to the sphere of Russian influence as almost to invite a collision with that Power. If we had an Irish Viceroy and if Persia had been an Oriental Donnybrook Fair there might not perhaps have been anything so very incongruous in the Governor-General going to the shores of the Persian Gulf and inviting all and sundry to oblige him by treading on his coat tail.

After a criticism of the Official Secrets Bill and the Universities Bill the president said he had been asked by the Dacca Peoples's Association to enlist on their behalf the sympathy of the Congress to encourage them in their protest against the absorption of Dacca and Mymensingh by Assam. He understood that the people of Madras also had a grievance of such an important nature that it may fitly be called a national question involving as it did the principle of self-government. He referred to the retrograde and reactionary Madras Municipal Bill now before the Madras Legislative Council. Under ordinary circumstances, one would have thought the Government of Madras would have benefited by the extraordinary financial disclosure in the Calcutta Municipal accounts, by no less an authority than the Government auditors whose impartiality is above suspicion. Such have been the results in Calcutta of the boasted reform introduced by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Gentlemen, the Madras Municipal Bill has taken the Calcutta Bill with all its deficiencies as its model and is trying to concentrate in a few the power which should really belong to the representatives of the majority of the rate-payers. He was therefore, not surprised that the proposal has evoked such strong opposition.

THE TREATMENT OF RINDERPEST.

SUCCESS OF INOCULATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Careful experiments extending over a period of two months have been conducted in the Government laboratory at Muktesar, which show that quinine is absolutely useless in cases of rinderpest. Inoculation treatment for that disease is, on the other hand, growing in popularity to such an extent that the staff of the Muktesar laboratory has twice had to be strengthened to increase the supply of serum. Demands for it are coming in from South Africa, Egypt and the Straits Settlements as well as from all parts of India.

THE MADRAS FAIR.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

The Madras Fair was opened this morning by the Rajah of Cochin. The attraction provided was greater than usual and great success was anticipated at head-quarters.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURE.

At the Theosophical Society's Rooms at Adyar yesterday Mrs. Annie Besant addressed one of the most largely-attended open-air meetings ever held in Madras. The subject of the lecture was "Value of Theosophy in Raising India."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Captain Sir C. Oulyer, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, becomes Adjutant, 1st Bucks Volunteer Rifles; and Captain Noyes, 2nd West Ridings, becomes Adjutant of the 6th Volunteer Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

Captain Beatson Bell, officiating Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, Burma, rejoins the 8th Gurkhas now with the Thibet Mission.

SERIOUS DRIVING ACCIDENT AT AHMEDABAD.

EUROPEAN LADY KILLED.

The Health Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality, Dr. Brooks, and his wife met with a very serious accident on Friday night, which unfortunately ended in the death of Mrs. Brooks, early on Saturday morning. It appears, writes our Ahmedabad correspondent, that Dr. and Mrs. Brooks were returning home on Christmas night, after visiting some friends, when suddenly the horse shied at some object, grew unmanageable, and upset the vehicle. All the occupants of the carriage were thrown out but unfortunately both the horse and the dog-cart fell upon Mrs. Brooks, who received serious internal injuries. Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., was immediately called to see the lady as she was lying on the road, and considering the seriousness of the case, he had her removed to his bungalow which was nearer than her own. But in spite of all that medical skill and care could do, the unfortunate lady died within four or five hours of the accident. The funeral took place on Saturday evening and was attended by European friends and the Municipal servants. Much sympathy is felt for Dr. Brooks in his bereavement.

MR. JUKES, the Engineer in charge of Ahmedabad Water Works, died on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon which port she left on the 18th instant. She brought the following details:—Captain Molyneux Seel, Border Regiment, Lieut. O'Donoghue, R. A. M. C., assistant Surgeon Willis, I. S. M. D., Miss Driscoll, 107 non-commissioned officers and men (Europeans) 5 women, 15 children, and ten followers. The details were landed at the Sassoon Dock and attached to the Colaba Depot, pending disposal.

ALL SAINTS' SISTERS SALE OF WORK.

The financial results of the Sale of Work held in the Town Hall on the 15th and 16th last by the All Saints' Sisters are as under, the amounts stated being the takings at the various stalls presided over by the ladies mentioned:—Mrs. Atkinson Willes Stall, Rs. 332-12-2; Mrs. Collie and Mrs. Childe, Rs. 345-1-0; Mrs Branson, Rs. 224-6-0; Mrs. Aston, Rs. 522-14-0; Mrs. Batty, Rs. 28-12-0; Mrs. Hughes, Rs. 190-10-0; Mrs. Rodd Rs. 162-12-6; Miss Johannes, Rs. 53-4-0; Children's Collections, Rs. 33-12-9; Refreshments, Rs. 130-13-0; Donation from H. E. Lady Lamington, Rs. 50-0-0;—total, Rs. 2,335-14-3.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch, accompanied by Prince Vuluba, C.I.E., Captain Wodehouse, Political Agent, Rao Bahadur Runchhodbhai Udairam, the popular Dewan of Cutch, and Mr. Motibhai Manibhai Jasbhai, left for Mandvie by the s.s. Dumra yesterday morning. The Victoria Dock, where his Highness embarked, was crowded with people of various castes and nationalities, and the floral presentations were very numerous. Three cheers were called for his Highness as he stepped aboard the steamer and heartily responded to by the eager crowd of people. His Highness saluted them and, amidst loud cheering, boarded the steamer, which weighed anchor at nine o'clock.

SUICIDE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

At the St. George's Hospital yesterday afternoon Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of Mr. William Valentine Moore, of the Royal Indian Marine, aged 30 years. Mr. Thomas Bernard Coulson, boarding-house keeper in Medows Street, deposed that the deceased was his boarder since the 11th instant. He had also been with witness in September last, when the deceased, who was fourth officer in the B. I. S. N. Company, joined the Royal Indian Marine. He left Bombay on the 23rd September by the R. I. M. steamer Lawrence for the Persian Gulf, and while he was in the Gulf he was transferred to the Hardinge. He returned with H. E. the Viceroy from the Persian Gulf in the Hardinge, and told witness that he had been transferred to the Minto. Yesterday morning witness was informed that the deceased was very sick. On going to his room witness saw him unconscious. He sent for a victoria and with the assistance of Mr. Daly, another boarder, took him to the hospital, where he died in the afternoon. Inspector Canty searched the deceased's room and found a bottle of morphia on his dressing table. Dr. Pointz, Assistant Surgeon in the hospital, deposed that in his opinion the cause of the deceased's death was morphia poisoning. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by poisoning himself with morphia while temporarily insane.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

AMERICAN CURRENCY.

SHORT REELING IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Now that domestic business activity in America is slackening, the American manufacturer is again turning his eyes to foreign markets. He finds himself confronted by a number of difficult problems, which are accentuated by the protective policy of his country. One of the earliest industries to feel the slackening in trade is that of machinery in general and machine tools in particular. During the recent "boom" years in America the foreign trade has been neglected by American machinists, and they are now beginning to wonder whether they have not made a serious error in commercial strategy. Even in the best of home years the British manufacturer keeps a steady eye upon his foreign market, but the American is apt to think that he can afford to ignore the foreign market when trade is brisk at home, in the conviction that he can regain it at any time. The American manufacturer is now in the mood to regain the trade he has so recently lost. He is busy inquiring as to selling agents in various parts of the world; he is turning his attention with eagerness to new catalogues, to salesmen who shall be efficient linguists, and to many other details which are of no account when the home trade only is considered. Having, however, made numerous preliminary preparations, he finds to his chagrin that the American tariff hurts the exporter, if anything, rather more than it protects the home manufacturer. Reciprocity sounds comforting to him until the moment arrives when he wants to sell abroad. He then discovers that reciprocal arrangements are sure to hit him hard somewhere. A prominent American machine-tool manufacturer has just discovered this, and in consequence has been expressing himself freely. Some of his comments are well worth the careful consideration of British manufacturers who are hankering after retaliation or preferential tariffs of any description. From the statement made by this gentlemen—Mr. George P. Altenberg, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a well known centre of the machinetool industry—we extract the following:—

"Russia now charges higher duties by 56 per cent. on American machinery and most other iron and steel products than on similar goods made abroad. On machine tools this amounts to about 1.25c. per pound. The trade cannot stand it. This penalty is levied against those industries whose product is entirely the result of labour, while the Standard Oil and Sugar Trusts are protected from the competition of the small amount of sugar and petroleum which Russia could ship to America. Petroleum is primarily a crude product, and comparatively little labour is employed to refine it. The actual amount of labour that would be employed to refine the small amount of imported raw sugar which would have been displaced by that refined sugar which Russia could ship here is too small to talk about. America's action in this Russian question was not at all in harmony with the American protective tariff idea. It is a case of favouring two great corporations at the expense of thousands of smaller manufacturers and hundreds of thousands of working men employed in machine shops, foundries, rolling mills, blast furnaces, coke ovens, coal and iron mines, and on railways. The cost of the crude material in machinery is infinitessimal. At least 80 per cent of the selling price of the finished article is paid out in wages by the diversified contributory interests. The great argument advanced in support of the American protective tariff is that it enables employers to pay higher wages than are paid abroad. By cutting off hundreds of thousand of skilled employes scattered all over this country, from the mines of Alabama to the machine shops of Massachusetts, that a few hundred extra labourers may be employed by two trusts and the latter saved from an insignificant competition, neither helps the working man nor the general prosperity of this country. France, too, charges from 25 to 50 per cent more duty on American machinery, and other steel and iron products than on German, English, or Belgian.

When the last treaty with France was negotiated the heads of two of the largest machinery-building firms in this country tried to have machine tools included in the list of those articles which were to be admitted into France as the minimum duty, but owing to a lack of co-operation among the trade in general, machine tools were left off that list and items representing a much smaller wage outlay and less export possibilities were included because the corporations interested in other lines fought for their specialities. In many other countries American manufacturers labour under similar disadvantages. These candid observations by a practical American manufacturer are but an indication of the perpetual difficulties and irritations which arise when the natural currents of trade are diverted by fiscal tariffs. The small manufacturer is powerless against the political machinations of the trusts and combines, whether in his own or in some other trade. The case here quoted is that of a manufacturer who finds his liberty hampered because American trusts and combines are politically stronger at Washington than he and his colleagues can possibly be. The conclusion of the whole matter is interesting. He asks that all manufacturers of machinery and other iron and steel products should "get together"; that they should present a united front, and so induce Congress to pass measures enabling the State Department to negotiate treaties which would put American manufacturer on an equal footing with their German and British rivals. "All we want," he says, "is to have the present discrimination against us removed, and have our goods admitted into foreign markets upon payment of the same Customs duties charged our foreign competitors." But he does not show how this is possible. All unwittingly he has placed his finger upon one of the most glaring commercial inequalities inevitably involved in any system of Protection.

The bill which has been introduced by Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, into the Lower House of the United States Congress is believed to embody all that will be undertaken by the existing Republican Government, in the way of currency reform during the present session of Congress. Mr. Hill is a leader on the Republican side in the House of Representatives on monetary questions. A year ago he advocated a measure in favour of a remodelling of the American bank-note issue system, with a view to increased "elasticity" in the circulating medium—the desideratum which American currency reformers have long demanded. The volume of the banknote currency is determined under existing conditions rather by the variations in the prices of United States Government bonds, against which the notes issued, than by the commercial demand are for current coin. Mr. Hill was last year in favour of legislation providing for an issue of notes based on bank assets in general, a plan which has long been urged by the bankers. In the bill now before Congress, however, it is not proposed to alter in any way the conditions as regards either the bank-note currency or any other form of American paper money, and this fact is in harmony with the recommendations in the report of Mr. Shaw, the Secretary to the United States Treasury, which was submitted to Congress on Tuesday. Mr. Shaw admits that the existing system is non-elastic and that this defect should be remedied, but he urges that no step should be taken which might cause doubt or distrust. At the present time all the varied forms of real or credit money in the United States circulate indifferently, because all are believed to be as good as gold, the credit of the American Government being pledged for the maintaining of the parity. No Act, Mr. Shaw declares, should be passed to authorise the issue of anything less safe and secure: For the time being that declaration seems to prohibit any legislation for the issue of bank-notes based on the general assets of the banks.

The modifications now proposed by Mr. Hill are obviously of the nature of palliatives merely. One of these is the repeal of the statute limiting the amount of bank notes which may be withdrawn from circulation for the redemption of bonds deposited against them to dols. 3,000,000 in any one month. Undoubtedly such a repeal will give the banks greater freedom, and will make the note system more elastic in one direction; but it cannot provide for elasticity in the other direction. At present, if bankers find it more profitable to sell their Government bonds than to deposit them as the basis for banknote issues, they redeem the bonds, and violent contractions of the currency at inconvenient times have not unfrequently been the consequence of such operations. Another modification in the bill relates to the statute under which "all national banking associations designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be depositories of public money except receipts from Customs." It is proposed to remove the exception as regards Customs receipts. The exception is a remainder from the period when gold was at a premium on the greenbacks and Customs revenue paid in gold had to be retained in the Treasury as a provision for the payment of interest on Government bonds payable only in gold, the enactment having been made in 1863. It is considered to be no longer necessary, and seems, indeed, an anomaly, especially as in 1890 the silver Treasury notes of the Windom Sherman Act were made legal tender for Customs duties. Its removal will to some extent prevent the locking up of bank reserves in the Treasury at times when the money market is active and discount rates high. Another section of Mr. Hill's bill provides that silver dollars may be received as subsidiary or fractional silver currency when all the silver bullion now in the Treasury has been coined, the ultimate object being apparently to eventually diminish the stock of legal tender silver dollars instead of purchasing silver bullion for the small coinage. Mr. Shaw in his report has recommended that such authority should be given, and has announced that the stock of silver dollars accumulated in the Treasury vaults is so enormous that merely to recount it would cost dols. 100,000. Other changes embodied in the bill are the substitution of a dols 10 goldcertificate for a dols 10 greenback (this is merely a question of rearranging the denominations) the removal of the restriction on the issue of dols 5 bank notes and provision for a uniform tax of one half of 1 per cent on all national bank circulation regardless of the particular series of bonds on which it is based.

After full discussion and consideration, a representative conference of the Lancashire cotton yarn trade has refused to countenance short-reeling. The majority by which the resolution was defeated was small but sufficient and, we think, honourable. Not that we would for one moment be thought to impute motives other than honourable to the minority; but it seems to us that the supporters of the resolution had not quite so clear and a just perception of the ethical merits of the case as the others. Colonel Wilkinson went to the root of the matter when he said that there was no demand for short-reeled yarns on the part of the consumer, and that it came for the most part from merchants abroad who were dealers between the consumer and the producer in Manchester. It may be, and no doubt is, hard for the scrupulous trader to compete against the unscrupulous; it is sometimes impossible for the man who refuses to pay a secret commission or to palsipy an invoice to obtain orders when others are more accommodating, and yet we are glad to think that the old tag about honesty and policy is not yet entirely discredited. At any rate, equality may be gained by levelling up as well as by levelling down the varying standards of fair dealing, and there are encouraging signs that in the work of levelling up we shall have the help of foreign Governments.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ALIGARH COLLEGE (PAST AND PRESENT) VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The two-day match between the Aligarh College Past and Present Team and the Hindu Gymkhana commenced yesterday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground when some sensational cricket was witnessed. The Aligarh captain won the toss and took first service of the excellent wicket which had been prepared. Razzak and Abid started the innings and both batsmen quickly got to work. Abid was bowled after he had made 10 and Syed who followed only remained a short time, but on Massood joining Razzak some delightful cricket was seen, both batsmen playing the bowling with great confidence and hitting well all round the wicket. Following as it did their good performance against the Parsees their batting greatly impressed the spectators, and, we believe, Ranjitsinhji who witnessed the match against the Parsees stated that all both men required to become first-class was good coaching. Razzak's innings which realised 63 runs was a perfect display and he gave nothing like a chance. Massood who was stumped when he had made 77 also played a fine game, his hitting all round the wicket being one of the chief features of the innings. He gave one chance but otherwise his display was faultless. The Aligarh College in these two old boys are to be congratulated on possessing two of the best native bats in India. D. L. de Saram, the Ceylon player, was through the kindness of the Aligarh team given a chance of showing what he can do as a batsman in this match and scored 45 by perfect cricket. His off-drives made hardly without an effort were magnificent and we have no hesitation whatever in classing him as one of the best bats in Bombay at the present time. Ahsan-ul-Hak scored 23 but was not seen to quite the same advantage as against the Parsees. With the dismissal of the Aligarh captain Ali Hasan and Akram became associated and the rate of run-getting which had hitherto been very fast, increased, Ali Hasan playing brilliant cricket and sending ball after ball to the boundary. Aligarh were at this stage in a fair way to beating all previous records for Bombay in the matter of totals and by the time Ali Hasan was out the record Bombay total—the 413 scored by the Presidency vs. the Authentics—had been passed. Ali Hasan who is better known by reputation to Bombay cricketers as a bowler than a batsman, proved himself to be a very fine bat and his score of 113 made in a little over an hour and a quarter was undoubtedly one of the best we have seen for some time. He gave nothing approaching a chance and his driving, cutting, and leg-hitting left nothing to be desired. He played carelessly after he had made his century and was eventually bowled by C. V. Mehta. Akram played well for 36 and Shafkat being unable to bat the innings closed at 4-30 for 435 runs which is a record for Bombay. In all seven bowlers were tried, of whom C. V. Mehta and Date were the most successful. Phagoo Ram, the Calcutta bowler, was hardly kept on long enough and was taken off just as he was beginning to find his length. Baloo bowled steadily, but without luck. The Hindus had ten minutes' batting and lost one wicket for 10 runs. The following are the scores:—

ALIGARH COLLEGE, (P. & P.)

Mr Razzak, c and b Kirtikar	63
Mr Abid, b Maneckchand	10
Mr Syed, c Baloo, b Maneckchand	4
Mr Massod, st Dhangarl, b Mehta	77
Mr DeSarara, b Date	45
Mr Ahsan-ul-Hak, c Maeurkor, b Mehta	23
Mr Ali Hasan, b Mehta	113
Mr Akram, c Rajaram, b Date	36
Mr Mughni, c Maneck, b Mehta	2
Mr Shawkat Ali, not out	6
Mr Nazir Beg, c Baloo, b Date	5
Mr Shafkat, did not bat (ill),	
Extras	51
Total	435

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

1st Innings,

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Maneckchani	22	4	70	2
Baloo	18	5	69	0
Date	19·3	0	57	3
Phagoo Ram	6	1	35	0
C V Mehta	18	1	104	4
Kirtikar	8	0	63	1
Shivlal	3	0	12	0

THE Roburite Company of India, Limited, has lately completed a large factory situated just within Karachi Municipal limits on the old Sehwan Road. The factory is surrounded by a high wall, and contains mixing and cart-ridging houses, stores magazines, a laboratory and a dwelling house for the manager, and is capable of turning out three tons of the finished explosive a month.

MAHOMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

THE OPENING DAY.

SPEECHES BY THE AGA KHAN AND THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY the seventeenth sitting of the Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference was held in a shamianah to the west of the Anjuman-I-Islam buildings on the Esplanade. It was largely attended by the leading Mahomedan citizens of Bombay interested in the cause of education among their co-religionists, and by delegates from all parts of India. The entrances to the shamianah were tastefully decorated with two ornamental triumphal arches and flags and banners. The interior of the shamianah was draped with lace curtains in a variety of colours. A large carpeted platform had been erected to the east of the structure, on which were arranged sofas and chairs for the members of the reception committee, prominent Mahomedan gentlemen and other visitors. Special arrangements had been made for the accommodation of purdah ladies. In the main hall of the school building was held an exhibition of school and college text books and works of reference, maps, globes, and educational apparatus lent by some of the English publishing firms. There were about 800 local delegates present in the shamianah, as well as delegates from Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Rajkote, Janjira, Cape Town, Hyderabad and other places. There are about seventy different sections of the Mahomedan community, every one of which was largely represented at the Conference. Among those present on the platform were H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, the Hon. Sir James Monteath, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Justice Crowe, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Hon. Mr. R. Morrison, Principal of the Aligarh College, Miss Sinin Sorabjee, Nawab Sirfudin of Baroda, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Amiruddin Tyebjee, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, Mr. M. H. Hakim, Mr. Faiz Tyebjee, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, the Thakore of Kerwada, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Ibrahimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahmoobhoy Allana, Gulam Husain Allana etc.

H. H. the Aga Khan chairman of the reception committee, on arrival at the shamianah about 12-30 p. m., was received by Mr. Justice Tyebjee and escorted to the platform amidst cheers.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Addressing the delegates H. H. the Aga Khan, the President of the Reception Committee said:—Gentlemen.—I have the honor to perform one of the most pleasant duties that could fall to the lot of a Moslem of Bombay. It is to welcome on behalf of the Mussulmans of this city, the delegates who have come here from every part of this vast Empire and who grace our meeting to-day by their presence. I can well assure you, gentlemen, that your co-religionists of Bombay are proud of the honor conferred upon them by your presence as well as by the central organisation of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference by accepting their invitation and holding this year's Conference here. The honor is all the greater since it is the first time that the All India Conference has been held in Western India. I gladly welcome His Excellency Lord Lamington and take this opportunity of thanking His Excellency on behalf of the Moslems of Bombay, nay, the whole of India, for attending to-day's meeting of the Conference and thus demonstrating his sympathy with this important movement of far-reaching consequences. I, also, most heartily welcome the many leading European and Indian gentlemen who, by their presence here to-day, prove their keen and abiding sympathy with the objects of this assembly; a sympathy that not only shows their sense of the community of interest of all the various races and creeds that are united under the sceptre of H. M. the King-Emperor but will be of great moral advantage to the champions of the cause of education amongst the Moslems of India.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM.

This assembly represents all that is best in the Moslem India of to-day. It expresses that awakening sense of our fallen position after a glorious past; it expresses dissatisfaction with our present intellectual, moral and social position; and it expresses the longing desire to regain the intellectual freedom which Moslems enjoyed during the first two centuries of our era. Pessimism is not the force that has drawn us here to-day. Pessimism in the Moslem world is nothing new. It has been, unfortunately, the dominant force in such intellectual life as Moslems have expressed during the last century. Pessimism dominates all modern Persian, Arabic and Turkish poetry. What but pessimism could explain those feverish but constant references to Andalusia, to Seville to Toledo to Cordova. The forces that have made these annual conferences successful, nay a necessity, for the Moslems of to-day are other than pessimism.

HOPEFULNESS DUE TO BRITISH RULE.

I think I am right in saying that one of the forces that has drawn us willy-nilly into this assembly is a growing hopefulness and spirit of optimism amongst our co-religionists in India—a sense of hopefulness directly and entirely due to British Rule. Providence has given us a government that guarantees justice, intellectual religious liberty, personal freedom, a government that gives a clear field and no favour, that constantly by its acts reminds us that fitness is the only test, and that for the fit there are no artificial obstacles. We must, if we wish to lead, concentrate all our energies on acquiring those arts that prove fitness under civilized conditions. At last we see signs of dawn. At last we see the dim light of dawning reason. It will be hours yet—in the life of a people decades are but hours—before the sunshine of knowledge penetrates into our homes but still we see the signs of dawn. Of such signs one is this Conference. Friendly critics have said that we have held many conferences, made many speeches, and many a Brasses have been delivered, many resolutions passed but that results are still wanting and that still we Moslems remain behind whenever we are compared with other Indian nationalities on the educational test. This criticism expresses but half the truth. Such critics forget that for us these conferences are signs of progress. Could a conference such as this have been held in Bombay twenty years ago? I doubt it. The fact that amongst all the various sects into which we Moslems have been unfortunately divided—and I really sometimes believe every one of the famous seventy-two are represented in Bombay—I know not of one leader who is out of sympathy with the object of this Conference not one who does not to-day recognise that advantages are to be gained by the study of Western sciences and literature. Could this have been said twenty years ago? I think not.

A WORTHY LEADER.

Again, the Moslems of Bombay have in the learned and great judge, who will shortly grace the presidential chair of this Conference a leader of whom we are all justly proud, a leader whose intellectual attainments are unsurpassed. Had we such a light in the past? I know we had not. All these are signs of real progress. A great historian has said that if St. Paul or Gautama Buddha visited St. Peter's or the chief monastery of Lhassa or Kanly, they would not at first realise what was the object of the magnificent ceremonial they would then be told but if the Prophet saw Santa Sophia or the Masjids of Delhi to-day he would find the ceremonial the same as it was in his day at Mecca and Medina. This is true of the ceremonial. But what about the personnel. How different the case is there. The sects, the sectarian differences, the divisions and subdivisions that have crept even into the simple and clear faith of Islam how they would pain and surprise the founder! However, here for the cause of learning, for the cause of progress, is an assembly where, thank God, differences are forgotten. Here we see once more the unity of early Islam. Is this not progress? Is this not a great step towards salvation. Now at last we have awakened to the necessity of knowledge. There are some dangers ahead and I venture to draw your attention to some of them which we can now guard against. It would be the greatest of all our misfortunes if we now mistook instruction for education and the mere power of passing examinations, for learning.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY REFORM.

It is for this reason that the thoughtful welcome the reform of the Universities which the Government of India now contemplate. It is for this reason that the far-sighted amongst the Mussulmans of India desire a University where the standard of learning shall be the highest and where with scientific training there shall be that moral education, that indirect but constant reminder of the eternal difference between right and wrong which is the soul of education. It is a source of regret for many of us that in the Indian Universities there is that divorce between learning and religion which, especially in the case of Moslems, will, I fear, lead to disaster. Gentlemen, we Moslems would most gladly welcome a Hindu University at Benares; we would gladly welcome another at Poona, a third in Bengal or Madras. But because there is evidently no desire on their part to have a sectarian university with a Brahminical atmosphere,

it is absurd to deny us a University at Aligarh with affiliated colleges all over India. Another reason why we require a central university where our individuality may not be lost for the sake of turning out a mechanical imitation of a Europ-pean is this: we have a history in which noble and chivalrous characters abound; we have a glorious past so full of heroic figures that direct contact and communion with them could not but improve and give our youth early in life that sense of the necessity for self-sacrifice, for truthfulness, and for independence of character without which instruction and knowledge are, from the national point of view worthless.

ARAB HISTORY.

It may be said such noble characters also abound in the histories of Greece and of Rome and what need for the study of the history of the Arabs? Yes, Englishmen and Frenchmen, the direct successors of the Romans, they can and do feel that the glorious characters of Roman history belong to them in a very real sense. Not so for the Moslem youth of this country. For most of us, even the noblest of them remain to the end but distant figures without any direct attraction. Yet Moslem history is so full of heroic characters of men who lived and moved very much as the Moslems of to-day in their home life do, that contact with them could not but ennoble. Muavia and Walid are as statesmen not eclipsed either by Cæsar or Augustus; and where can you find in the annals of any dynasty, whether European or Asiatic a more saintly sovereign than Omar Ibn Abdul Aziz or a more exemplary Emperor than Hisham Ibn Abdul Malik? Direct contact with such great characters could not but strengthen the character of our youth and thus the character of our people. We may have crowds and battalions of graduates—it does not follow that they will be self-sacrificing men who will remove those degenerating customs that keep us not merely amongst the backward but also amongst the fallen. It is for this, gentlemen, that I beg of you to give a thought while yet there is time towards the method by which you propose to educate your youth. It is for this that I beg of you, gentlemen, to remember that we are a Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental educational and not an instructional conference. It is for this that I beg of you that the cause of a central university,—a university which pleases Heaven may rank with Oxford and Leipsic and Paris as a home of great ideas and noble ideals—should not be forgotten in the midst of the shouts of the market place.

On the motion of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, seconded by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Mr. Justice Tyebjee was called to the president's chair.

The president adjourned the Conference for about twenty minutes, in order that he might receive H. E. the Governor, who was expected to arrive at 1.30 p. m. and to allow the assembly to say their afternoon prayers.

H. E. the Governor, attended by Mr. Da Boulay, private secretary, arrived shortly afterwards, and was received by H. H. the Aga Khan, the president and members of the committee. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin introduced the members of the committee to H. E. the Governor. A photo. of the scene was taken in the compound.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, the newly-elected president, then addressed the gathering. He pointed out that he was attending the Conference against the express orders of his medical adviser. He intended on that account to delegate the duty of reading the speech which he had prepared to his relative, Mr. Abas Shamshudin Tyabjee. He however had to acknowledge the receipt of several very handsome donations which have been generally offered to the Conference. The first was from the hands of his Highness the Aga Khan. This was the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum. (Applause.) Of course this donation was intended to be permanent and not to lapse at his Highness' death, though he was sure they all trusted that his Highness would live for very many years yet. (Applause.) The next donation was from his friend Mirza Mahomed Shirazi and it amounted to the lump sum of Rs. 3,000. (Applause.) Then they had a donation of Rs. 250 from Mirza Ibrahim Ali Khan and lastly a donations of Rs. 100 yearly from Messrs. Pir Mahomedan Dost, Mahomed. It was not necessary to read the letters in which the donors had been pleased to offer their donations, but he had no doubt that they would be able to come to some arrangement by which on the one hand they would be able to satisfy the donors and on the other benefit the institutions for which the gifts were intended. After having spoken of the sympathy which had been accorded the Conference by Native Princes and Chiefs and by the Government as far as it was able

Mr. Abas Shamshudin Tyebji then proceeded to read the president's address:—

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The President's address after welcoming the delegates stated:—The responsibilities which we have undertaken in assembling here on this occasion may not very well be overrated. For months past all the leaders of the Mussalman communities in every centre of India, all the educated and enlightened portion of our co-religionists in every province of the Empire, all those who have interested themselves in the cause of Mahomedan education, have been looking anxiously to the meetings of this Conference in the hope that we may be able to devise some measures which may prove of use and which may put our educational system and our various educational arrangements throughout India on a better, sounder and more solid foundation. Gentlemen, I cannot help feeling that the eyes of the Mussalman communities all over India are at this moment turned towards this assembly, and it cannot be denied that the higher the hopes we have raised, the greater must be our responsibilities in discharging our duties and functions. The Mahomedan Conference is now coming to be looked upon as an institution to which the Mussalmans of India turn for help, advice and guidance. Our responsibility, therefore, is great. We must each and all of us recognise it and we must take care that the resolutions we pass are characterized by sound sense, mature deliberation and calm and exhaustive consideration of the subjects. Gentlemen this brings me to the question of the relations which ought to subsist between the Conference as the central body and the various Mahomedan educational institutions throughout the Empire. And as regards the institution of which I have for many years past had the honour of being president—I mean the Anjuman-I-Islam of Bombay,—this institution, as you are all no doubt aware, has now been in existence for many years and it has, I trust, so far as the means at its disposal permitted improved the moral, social and educational status of the Mussalmans especially of this Presidency. Let me therefore assure the delegates and the members of this Conference that the Anjuman will always be happy to co operate with the Conference in its efforts which may tend to advance the cause of Mahomedan education, and to ameliorate the condition of our co-religionists. Perfect sympathy and perfect harmony and co-operation ought to exist, and I trust does and will always exist, between these institutions. And here perhaps, it may not be out of place for me to say a few words in connection with my position as president of the Anjuman on the one hand, and as president of the Conference on the other hand.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Gentlemen, you are no doubt aware, that although the Conference has been in existence for several years past, I have not hitherto been able to take any active part in its deliberations. No doubt, there have been many reasons for this, to which it is unnecessary to refer. But there is one, in regard to which I must say a few words. Gentlemen, you are probably aware of my peculiar position in reference to the National Indian Congress. In my younger and freer days, when I was not trammelled with the restraints and responsibilities imposed by my present office and when I was therefore able to take a more active part in public life and specially in the politics of the Empire, I deemed it my duty to support the Congress, and as you may perhaps know, I had the honour of presiding at the Congress held in Madras some years ago. On that occasion I described my election as the highest honour that could be paid to any Indian gentleman by his fellow subjects of the Empire. Being of that opinion at that time and being still of that opinion now, you will readily understand that it was not possible for me to take any part in connection with any institution which had or could be suspected to have the slightest trace of being hostile or antagonistic to the Congress. Now, however, when the position of the Conference is well defined as an educational and social institution and not as a political institution, and therefore when there can be no semblance of hostility or antagonism between those two institutions I could with perfectly easy conscience accept the high honour of presiding at your deliberations. This brings me, gentlemen, to the consideration of the question as to what are, and should be the functions and duties of the Conference, and I am sure that the absence of any well defined constitution must always tend to make our duties and unctions somewhat vague and uncertain. I will therefore with your permission venture to say a few words as to what in my opinion should constitute the limits of our duties. Gentlemen this Conference has always been hitherto known as an educational conference. Its main duties must, therefore, be confined to questions connected with education. But education is in itself a very broad expression. I can say therefore that we should be keeping ourselves well within our province, if we considered questions connected with education in all its branches, so as to include moral, social, intellectual, and physical education. We must, however, I think more especially, devote ourselves to those questions which are connected with our

INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION.

But, of course, on our intellectual advancement depends our moral, social, physical, and even political advancement. It seems to me, therefore, that it will be impossible for us to ignore altogether the various groups of questions that cluster round the question of education in its various phases and aspects to which I have referred. If we advance in any one of these directions, we necessarily advance in all the others. If we are backward in any one of these, we necessarily retard our progress in the other directions. Let us therefore consider that our functions are not confined merely to intellectual culture, but that in order to attain that object we must consider all measures that may tend to raise us higher in the moral, social and physical world. But while I include political education as remotely and indirectly connected with our functions, it will be well for us to keep carefully in mind that we ought not to meddle with politics in so far as they can be separated and are distinct from, and in so far they have no direct and immediate bearing on our intellectual development. It seems to me that we should be acting wisely if we eschewed the introduction of political controversial question from our discussions altogether. Generally speaking political measures affect the whole of the Empire and all the various communities inhabiting the Empire more or less equally and evenly. It is seldom that political questions arise which affect only one community. Our guiding principle, therefore should always be that in so far as general political questions are concerned, that is, questions which affect the Empire as a whole and all the communities together and not merely the Mussalmans community, then in such case the Mussalmans and all the other communities in India ought all to work together hand in hand, and not separately or hostilely towards each other. In so far, however, as any political measures are concerned, which affect our Mussalman community exclusively—then in that case it may be not only right and proper, but even our bounden duty to make our voice heard as a separate community and to oppose by all constitutional means whatever we may consider to be adverse or prejudicial to our interests. Similarly, if there are any measures which tend specially to benefit our own community it may be our duty to support and agitate for those measures. But gentlemen, these political questions in my opinion ought to be dealt with by distinct political institutions, and not by such an institution as our educational Conference. We must, therefore, I think altogether abstain from the discussion of all political questions and confine ourselves to the discussion of educational questions properly so called. But even with these limitations there is immense work of a most useful and practical character for the Conference.

THE CONGRESS AND THE CONFERENCE.

Beyond this I think it would not be wise to go. And I would entirely deprecate the introduction into our Conference of any proposition or subject that is likely to hurt the feelings of our other fellow subjects or in any way to wound their susceptibilities. What I have said, gentlemen, I think is enough to show that in my opinion so far from there being any cause for antagonism or hostility there is no reason why the two great national institutions, the Congress and the Conference should not work hand in hand together—the one having for its object chiefly the political advancement of the country and the other the intellectual advancement of the Mussalman community. I can see no reason why these two institutions should not work in perfect peace and harmony and why the educated and enlightened and experienced and influential members of the Mussalman community should not take part in the deliberations of both the institutions so far as their circumstances and conditions permit. We can work hand in hand with all other communities of India in perfect harmony and co-operation so long as our own special interests are not threatened. If, however, our interests are threatened, then as I have already said before it may be our duty to oppose all such prejudicial measures by every constitutional means in our power although in my opinion such opposition should be conducted either from within the Congress itself or by distinct political institutions—and not by this Conference. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that in my present position I can take no part whatever in any political agitation and it is needless to say that if I had looked upon this Conference as even remotely or indirectly a political institution I should have been compelled to decline the honour of presiding at its deliberations.

Gentlemen, I think I must say a few words now in regard to the relations that ought to subsist between the Conference and the various local Mussalman institutions. It has in some places been represented as if the Conference were a rival of those local institutions, or as if the Conference were designed to weaken the local or provincial efforts in the cause of Mahomedan education. Gentlemen, quite the reverse is the truth, and I need not assure you that if I had thought or felt that there was any truth in these allegations, I for one could not have taken part in the deliberations of this Conference. On the contrary, gentlemen, I am here to-day, because I am convinced that the central Conference so far from weakening our local institutions will tend to confirm and strengthen them. I am satisfied that there should always exist the utmost harmony between the local institutions and the Conference, that the Conference should help, advise and guide the local institutions so far as the means at its disposal will permit. On the other hand the local institutions ought to support the Conference as a centre around which should be gathered the most enlightened and influential members of our community.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CONFERENCE.

What then are the advantages of the Conference, and specially of the meetings held in different years in different centres? Well, gentlemen I conceive that in the first place the meetings of this Conference bring together the Mussalman intellect from different parts of the empire. It promotes better acquaintance with each other, it gives us the advantage of exchanging our ideas and sentiments, and it furnishes us with the opportunity of comparing our own local institutions and systems of education with the systems and institutions established elsewhere. I conceive that these are some of the great objects and great advantages of this Conference. At this moment there are gathered together in this hall the most prominent members of the Mussalman community, who have made their name and fame in the intellectual and the political world and who have devoted their lives to the cause of advancing our interests by doing everything in their power. I see before me authors, poets, politicians, barristers, solicitors, engineers, men in every department of public life, all gathered together for the purpose of helping us and giving us the benefits of their ripe experience and of their high intellectual attainments. Is it a small advantage to us people of Bombay, to have amongst us, although it be only for a few days, the best and most enlightened members of our community from all parts of India? Is it a small advantage to us to meet together, to converse together, to exchange our views on all subjects and as far as possible to benefit ourselves by our intercourse with them? I take it, gentlemen, that if the Conference does nothing more than what I have just sketched, it will by that alone have deserved the support and encouragement of all thoughtful members of our community.

But now let me say a few words about what I have ventured to take as the main object of our assembly, namely our intellectual education. Gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to remind you how backward we are as compared with the other races. We have only to turn our eyes from ourselves to the other communities to realize how far behind them we stand. Whether it be in any public department of Government, or whether it be in any liberal profession, we are very very far behind the other races. Our civil servants, barristers, solicitors, doctors, and engineers are but a mere handful as compared with the other communities. We cannot justly complain of the action of Government. They have been fair and impartial to us. What then is the cause of our present unsatisfactory condition? Gentlemen, I have often heard it said that dissensions among ourselves and the poverty of our people explain our backwardness. No doubt these have been

GREAT OBSTACLES

in our way, but, gentlemen, I conceive that the main causes of our backwardness and decadence are first our religious and literary prejudices and secondly the absence of female education. By religious prejudices I mean not only the differences that fortunately exist in the religious doctrines of the various Mussulman communities, but also the prejudices which we entertain towards other than Mussulman learning. We are proud, and if I may say so justly proud of our ancient learning enshrined in many books of great authority, we are justly proud of our Mahomedan theology, of our Arabic and Persian literature, of our great poets, of our magnificent histories, of our thousands of books on every branch of art and science and literature. I say we have every reason to be proud of that; but gentlemen is it necessary that in order to cherish the love of our own religion and literature we should scorn and hold in contempt and despise and discourage the study of that colossal modern literature, which has grown up in the West, and of those arts and sciences which have made Europe and America what they now are namely a beacon of light not only for the Western nations but for us also, if only we have the courage and the will to avail ourselves of them.

Gentlemen, my conviction always has been that while our own oriental learning is good in itself we should at the same time do our utmost to master those branches of literature and science, which are at this moment the distinguishing features of the nations of Europe. We must not shut our eyes to our changed circumstances. We have now a strong, a powerful, a well-established government, which is impartial in its dealings towards all the communities which inhabit this empire. We cannot hope for any special privilege or concession. It would be unwise for us to trust to any mere favours of government. We must compete with our other fellow-subjects on equal terms. Let us unite together, let us remember that our holy Prophet enjoined us all to seek learning wherever it may be found. Let us therefore now turn our attention to European sciences and literature, which alone now form the mainspring of modern intellectual education.

Gentlemen, the difference between the bullock carts and the railway steam-engine is not greater than the difference between the knowledge of sciences possessed even by the best of our ancient authors as compared with what is now the possession of modern scientists.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Well, gentlemen, the next obstacle to our advance is the absence of our female education. That education, in the real sense of the word, amongst the generality of our Mussulman woman does not exist is a statement that cannot possibly be controverted. The mere smattering knowledge of a little Persian or even a little Arabic, a mere acquaintance with a little arithmetic or even history does not, and cannot constitute real education. By real education mean that education which brings out all the moral and intellectual powers of the mind. Well, gentlemen, if female education does not exist among us and if we do not take the necessary steps to introduce it amongst us, can we ever hope to be an enlightened and advancing nation, and can we ever hope to recover our lost position as an enlightened nation? Can we ever hope to run an equal race with the other more fortunate communities of India? Let us just consider for a moment what the absence of female education means. It means in the first place that at least one half of our community is, and must for ever remain uneducated, illiterate, unenlightened and backward. Is it not obvious that when our mothers, our wives, our daughters, our sisters are uneducated, then our own education must necessarily be of a very imperfect character, and that we must be moving in a dark and unwholesome atmosphere? How we can hope to have our children brought up well and educated, when their mothers are ignorant and illiterate? How can we hope to have high moral principles inculcated when the children move among women who have been never benefited by high moral and intellectual training? Gentlemen, you may as well hope to have pure, sparkling and clean water in a lake, when one half of that lake is filled with impure, dark and unhealthy water. The one must act and react on the other, and until the impure half is removed the whole must necessarily be made impure. Well, then, if female education does not exist among us, and if it be necessary that it should be introduced, what are the chief obstacles that we must endeavour to remove? Now, I take it, gentlemen, that there is no one in this hall who is opposed to female education in itself. No one, I feel sure, will argue that women ought to be left ignorant, illiterate and uneducated. I further assume that no one will assert that there is anything in our religion, which prohibits, or is inconsistent with the highest education of our women. What then is the cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of the education of our women? Well, I take it, that all the causes which have brought about the backwardness of the male part of our community has also contributed to the backwardness of our women in point of education. But in addition to the great difficulties and obstacles from which we, male Mussulmans, have suffered, there is one great obstacle which is peculiar to the advancement of our women,

THE PURDAH SYSTEM.

I refer to the system of purdah, which has obtained amongst the Mussulman communities of India. Now gentlemen, I am well aware that purdah is a burning question amongst our communities, and it therefore behoves not only myself, but all the friends of our community to touch upon this question with care and with a due regard to the feelings and susceptibilities of our co-religionists. I trust, therefore, gentlemen that not one word shall fall from my lips which can in any way hurt the feelings of any one whether inside or outside this hall. I propose to discuss the question in a manner which, I trust, will be unobjectionable to any one who may hear or read my words. The question is, of course, a delicate one. But I conceive that it can be examined from four different aspects, namely, the religious, the social, hygienic, and the intellectual aspects. As regards the religious phase of the question I do not propose to say much. I do not pretend to be an authority on Mahomedan theology, I am neither a Moulvi nor a Mufti nor do I profess to be an authority on Mahomedan religious doctrines. There are in this hall people far more learned and so far more competent to discuss and to pronounce an opinion on the subject from the religious point of view. I will not, therefore, say more than this, that I have examined the question, necessarily as a layman, who nevertheless, with that care and attention which the importance of the subject deserves, and that in my opinion the question is not really so much a matter of religion as of custom. There are, no doubt, plenty of passages in the Koran and in the traditions of the prophet, which lay down the highest principles of morality and modesty, which inculcate modesty and decorum, which prohibit the ostentatious display of beauty and ornaments, which upbraid impropriety of conduct, but I have not been able to discover anything in the Koran which directs or even sanctions the system of purdah in all its strictness as it obtains amongst us at the present day. There is no passage in our religious books which says that women are not to go out or that they are to be confined within the four walls of the house, or that they shall not breathe fresh air, or that they shall not take exercise. These gentlemen are modern introductions, and so far as I can discover rest on nothing more than custom. And gentlemen, I am delighted to be confirmed in this view by an authority of no less a personage than the author of the "Tarikh-i-Islam" and by his more recent work the "Al-Islam." I am also confirmed gentlemen in this view by what was said by my friend the Aga Khan who, as you know, is the enlightened religious head of one of the largest and most influential communities of Western India, at the conference last year; and if I understand him correctly, he is at one with me in thinking that our present system of purdah is not justified by any text of the Koran.

Well then, gentlemen, as to the social aspect of the question, we have been so accustomed to it from our infancy, we have seen it prevail more or less amongst all the Mussulman countries of the world, and therefore, we are naturally prejudiced in its favour, and strongly prejudiced against any modification of its rigour. Being so prejudiced we magnify and exaggerate whatever advantages or benefits there may be in it and we strongly close our eyes to the advantages of its abolition. We are only too glad to discover flaws and defects in other societies, especially among the European. We seize with avidity any case that we may read of in newspapers which may tend to prove the laxity of women arising from absolute freedom. But we entirely shut our eyes to the millions of pure, noble minded, modest and enlightened women who adorn the household and the society among Western nations. Of course, gentlemen, the question is too important to be disposed of in a few sentences. But I cannot help remarking that the disadvantages of the freedom of women are not necessarily established by the few cases of an unsatisfactory character that we may read of in the newspapers.

PURDAH AND HYGIENE.

I will now deal with the hygienic aspect of the question, and on this point, gentlemen, I am convinced that whatever difference of opinion may exist amongst us on other points, there can be none on this point. Whether purdah is good or bad from a social point of view, whether it is or is not entirely in accordance with the religious doctrines as interpreted by some people may be a question, but there can be none, I think, as to the effect of the pudah system on the health and physique of our women. Gentlemen, if there is one thing more clear than another in science, it is that the human constitution requires pure air and healthy exercise. How are these possible if the present system or purdah is maintained? How and where are our women to get pure air? How and where are they to get healthy exercise? And consider the fact of the absence of pure air and the absence of exercise on the constitutions of our women. Compare their constitution with the constitution of the women of other communities who, unframmelled by the purdah, go into the open and move about freely and give exercise to the various parts of their body. Compare the health of our women with the health of the women of other classes. Look at the statistics, consider the vast proportion of our women who die from consumption due to confinement in the house, impure air, and want of exercise. Gentlemen, we cannot ever hope to have healthy, strong and vigorous women among us so long as we confined them in the way we have one for years and years; and we cannot hope to have strong, healthy and vigorous children so long as our women are weak and unhealthy and of delicate constitutions.

I now come, gentlemen, to the last and most important aspect of the question, and one with which I am mainly concerned, namely, the educational aspect. But what I have already said on the other aspects throws light on this aspect also. Under the system of purdah, as I have shown, we must have women with weak and feeble unhealthy constitutions. But can they be sufficiently educated if we continue the system of purdah as it is now. Our girls under the purdah system must finish their education at the latest, when they have attained their puberty, that is, say twelve or thirteen years. Can we really hope to give our women a sound and liberal education in so short a period? The thing is impossible. It is clear, therefore that from whatever point of view you look at the question we must for ever remain a backward, a half-educated, a weak and an enfeebled race, unless we resolve in some measure to relax the stringencies of purdah as it obtains now This, therefore, is a matter to which I would direct the attention of our enlightened friends in the hope that something may be done to remedy the evils from which we have been suffering.

A MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

I now pass on the subject of a Mahomedan University which has excited so much interest among us throughout India. My humble view is that a Mahomedan University, if properly conducted and adequately supported, would be a great advantage to our community. I am persuaded that a good university conducted on a sound basis is necessary to maintain the 'esprit do corps' among us, to inculcate moral principles, to cultivate discipline, and above all to impart sound religious instruction, without which we must soon disintegrate into separate atoms and can never hope to be a united and single community. But, gentlemen, the difficulties in our way are very great. To impart religious instruction, which shall be broad, enlightened, general, and not narrow or sectarian, is no easy task. We are unfortunately split up into so many different sects and communities that I almost despair of any religious instruction which will not in some measures tend to bring about the very dissensions and disagreements which it is the desire of us all to remove and eradicate. Moreover, the establishment of a university presupposes the existence of a number of efficient colleges and educational institution for Mahomedans throughout India. We can do without a university but we cannot do without these local educational institutions. The foundation must first be laid, it must be firm and solid. It would be idle and vain to erect a superstructure of a university upon a weak foundation such as exist at the present day. Look at Bombay with which I am perhaps more familiar than many of you who hear my words. What facilities have we for education in this great city? We have in the first place a few small not very satisfactory local 'muctabs' scattered over Bombay. We have then the Anjuman-i-Islam schools no doubt carrying instruction up to the matriculation standard but these institutions are not sufficiently supported. The higher classes are half vacant. As to the colleges, we have no Mahomedan colleges at all and very few students of our faith have joined such colleges as already exist. All this is to my mind most unsatisfactory. Considering the Mahomedan population of Bombay Presidency the students in the high schools and colleges are a mere handful. Gentlemen, I would first remedy these evils. I would first fill our primary, secondary and high schools and colleges with Mussulman boys in this presidency before I could be persuaded that a Mahomedan University for Mussulman boys from this presidency is necessary. Supposing we had a Mahomedan University, how many students from the Bombay Presidency would join it? I am afraid, very, very few indeed, if any. Therefore, so far as this Presidency is concerned, there is no immediate need for a Mahomedan University. I do not pretend to speak with any authority as regards the needs of other provinces. These, gentlemen, are all the points on which, I think, it necessary to say anything at this stage. I fear I have occupied your time too long, and I must crave your indulgence. In conclusion, let me earnestly hope that the work to be done at this Conference will be of a practical character, which shall lead to acts and deeds, and not merely words and speeches. What we want is work honestly and earnestly done and money brought for that work. Mere resolutions are not enough, and if we only begin and end with speeches, our gathering here to-day will be of very little practical value indeed.

Before I sit down, I desire to express once more my grateful thanks for the honour that has been done me, and to express my gratitude to the delegates for the great trouble they have taken in attending our meetings, and I must also thank the officers and secretaries of the Conference for their exertions without which we should not have been able to meet at all, and I must further thank the visitors for their support and encouragement, and I thank in anticipation the subscribers for their generous contributions, and I trust it will be a token of their own zeal and interest and of their appreciation of the efforts of others who have organised the Conference. Trusting that the Almighty may give us strength and wisdom to carry on our deliberations and that our resolutions may lead to practical and useful work for the benefit and advancement of our community, I beg your permission to resume my seat.

His Highness the Aga Khan afterwards proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, which the president declared to be carried by acclamation.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, replying to the vote of thanks, addressed the assembly as follows:—

Mr. President, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think in the first place, I shall be voicing the feeling of those who are here present if I state that we regret to hear that our president is suffering and that we appreciate that at the risk of his health he should have come here to-day and we trust that he may speedily recover. I must then express my personal thanks to his Highness the Aga Khan for the very kind words with which he asked that you should show your appreciation at my coming here. I assure you it was a great pleasure to me to be present here. I regard it as extremely fortunate that this, which is I believe the first occasion of the Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference being held in Bombay, should be almost coincided with my own arrival in the Presidency. (Applause.) It is of course on that account a novel situation for me to address such an audience as this and as a new-comer both perhaps to-day and on many other occasions which may be crude and which may be almost subject to correction, I understood that as the programme was arranged and shown to me I was not to hear the president's address but I was very pleased to come into this hall and to know that I was going to listen to the address that has been delivered. From it I myself have certainly derived a great deal of information and particularly in support of one point that I was going to have stated, and which I fear, perhaps I might have been very bold in stating. The president referred to the fact that education amongst the Mahomedan community is not so keenly sought after as it should be and from what I have read in the press and in books I understand that Mahomedans have not taken advantage of all those facilities which the Government of India has provided for educational advancement nor have they been very keen in developing their own institutions. It is now over 120 years since Warren Hastings first started a Mahomedan college in Bengal with the distinct intention of enabling the Mussulman population to compete with the other races in India, but it was a long time afterwards—I fancy it is only some twenty or a few more than twenty years ago, that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Aligarh College. As I understand the success of that College is beyond all doubt. It is not only sought after for educational purposes by those of the Mahomedan community but even those of other races and other denominations come within its walls because the training given there is of such a very high standing. Well, I think that should be a direct encouragement to the Mussulman population generally, and I am very proud to think that I should be at a meeting which, as I understand, is so very distinctly representative of the Mahomedans of Bombay and the Mahomedans throughout India. In the address which the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee has delivered were a number of reflections on questions of religious interest which is almost impertinent for me to dwell on, I only hail with satisfaction that Mahomedans of all the various shades of religious thought and views should have come to Bombay to meet together with the one distinct view, as I understand, of sinking all religious differences with the intention of promoting education amongst the Mahomedan people. Well, ladies and gentlemen, our president said education is a very broad expression. It includes the moral, social, intellectual and physical views of life. Why, of course, it is. Education is as broad as life itself, and I regard pure education as based upon, not only the acquisition of learning but also upon training—perhaps the most important part of all—of the religious and moral side of character; and therefore it is essential that you as one of the great communities of this country should look to your own institutions to give you those means of educational advancement. And I trust that it will be for the purpose—for those who may come into your institutions—of looking not merely to the acquirement of Government berths or even civic and municipal positions, but that they should be equipped for every department of life. Commercial, agricultural, and social; in fact, to be worthy citizens of the land. Well, gentlemen, I have read overwith interest the programme that you are to discuss. It is certainly very varied, and it should produce great results, and I hope that the words of the speeches that are to be uttered will crystalise, and take concrete form upon which a firmer machinery shall be erected that shall have most beneficent and far-reaching results. Before coming into this hall I had the pleasure of being taken round the collection of educational equipment in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam upstairs, and I there saw what a very high standard of education has been arrived at, not only for the primary forms, but also for the very highest forms of engineering and mechanical development. Well, I can only again thank you for your kind welcome to me and I earnestly hope that all those who are benefitted by the instruction that is imparted under your auspices will recognise that that instruction is not only intended to benefit themselves individually but by their being well trained, well equipped for taking up every duty in life that they are enabled to carry a good influence to all with whom they may come into contact. (Applause.)

Before Lord Lamington left the shamianah, Mr. M. H. Hakim called for three cheers for his Excellency, and three cheers more for H. E. Lady Lamington which were enthusiastically given.

THE PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS.

After a short interval, the proceedings were continued in the Urdu and English languages. Translations of the English portions were made for the benefit of those who did not understand English. In the absence of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who left owing to indisposition, Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk, of Southern India was called to the president's chair.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the general secretary, read the last year's report of the Conference in the Urdu language.

The president announced that his Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur had sanctioned, in commemoration of his investiture, a yearly grant of Rs. 2,000 for the Aligarh College.

The following resolution was then proposed and carried:—Proposed by Mr. M. A. Haidri, seconded by Mr. Shaik Abdulla and supported by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, that this Conference is of opinion that to make the Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference permanent and popular amongst Mahomedans, it is necessary that the constitution of the Conference be amended and put on a proper basis.

At this stage the Conference adjourned till 11-30 a.m., to-day.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PUNJEBHOY CLUB.

The delegates and visitors were entertained to an evening party last night at the Khoja Punjebhoy Club, Chowpaty, of which H. H. the Aga Khan is patron. The club building was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with flags and festoons.

Concluded on page 3.

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VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and while passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

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TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"KATATYPES" are a new kind of photographic print introduced by Herren Ostwald and Gros, of Leipzing, and made without the use of light. The function of light in photography (as now regarded) is to accelerate the chemical reactions. It is a katalyser, and other katalysers will serve instead. The finely divided silver of a photographic negative and the peroxide of hydrogen are good katalysers. In making a katatype the negative is flowed with an ethereal solution of hydrogen. The peroxide is instantly decomposed when it comes in contact with the silver film, and the evaporation of the resulting water leaves on the plate an invisible picuture in unaltered peroxide, which is a positive, that is to say, densest where the negative is east dense.

A simple way (out of many) to develop the picture is to transfar it by slight pressure to gelatine-coated paper, which is flowed with ferrous sulphate, washed, and treated with galli acid, the result being a dark violet and permanent picture—in fact, a picture in writing-ink. Other tones are got by substituting peroxide of manganese for the ferrous sulphate. The shadows are insoluble, and the lights are washed away in warm water, a similar process gives gelatine plates for printing in lithographic ink. The katatype, therefore, makes the phot grapher disponse with light, and sensitised or perishable papers. The result is the same whether the plate is flowed says the "Scientific American" in bright sunlight or absolute darknes.

The "Archives d'Electricite Medicale" recently gave an account of experiments proving that the deposition of zinc by the electrical current has a marked effect on the growth of the hair. On July 10 the skin of a rabbit was shaved over a space 10 centimetres long by six wide, and electrodes of 10 square centimetres in area were applied to the ends. Contact was made by means of hydrophil cotton steeped in a one per cent. solution of zinc chloride. A current of 10 milliamperes was passed between the electrodes through the shaven skin for 40 minutes. At the anode (the electrode where the current entered the skin) a number of small white circles were now visible, showing that the zinc had penetrated the skin.

In some eight days the circles peeled off, and by the 20th, that is in 10 days from the application of the current, there was decided growth of hair. At other parts of the shaven area the growth was much slower. On August 3 the hairs were five to six millimeters long., and on August 10 they were 10 millimetres, whereas on the rest of the area the growth was practically insensible. The place where the zinc was introduced was marked by a thick fur of gray hair on a buff background. It is notable that when chlorine or potassium were introduced instead of zinc there was no action on the growth of the hair. The authors of the experiments ascribe the stimulation of the growth to the zinc ions introduced into the skin by the electric current. The experiment is, perhaps, worthy of attention for prevention and cure of baldness in persons.

The "Electrical Review" states that experiments with the De Forest wireless telegraph between Holyhead and Howth (Dublin) have given very successful results. A speed, of 30 to 35 words a minute was obtained, and the electric energy was generated by means of a small two h rse-power petrol motor, producing a (alternating) current of 500 volts pressure, which was transformed to one of 20,000 volts. Messages sent from Howth were witnessed at Holyhead by representatives of the Post Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty.

Mr. J. B. Davy, an American botanist, finds that grasses are the most conspicous feature of the Transvaal flora, at least in the high veldt. Succulents are practically confined to rocky kopjes and randjes (ridges). Bulb and corn-producing plants abound among the grasses. Trees and shrubs are scarce as a rule, but evergreen Proteas and other bushes or small trees occur on kopjes and randjes, and there are dwarf woods near water. In the moist veldt grasses are eight or ten feet high. Boer and Kaffir use "hist" or dried ox-dung for fuel.

About 50 genera and 130 species of grasses are known to science in the Transvaal. Of the genera as many as 44 are seemingly indigenous, a fact accountable to the isolation of the country, and unlikely to continue much longer. Andropogons and Anthistirias are, perhaps, the commonest grasses of the high veldt. Bermuda grass (capriola dectylon) is frequent beside roads, in lawns, and cattle kraals, and seems to be introduced by cattle, which are fond of it. The reed (Phragmites vulgaris) is common along streams. A rainless winter of four to five months (May to September) and fair rainfall (25 to 30 inches) the rest of the year has developed the habit of producing bulbs, tubars, and corn. Many of the plants flower without rain having fallen for months, but the heavy dews may help to start the growth. To some extent, also, the new grass comes without rain.

The perfumes of certain flowers affect the digestion or breathing, or cause dizziness, and even fainting fits. Vanilla is troublesome to many, so is the white flower of the Ligustrum japonicum, and the Pitosperum. The tuberose, jasmine, and lilac are objectionale to some. The datura arborescens makes people drowsy. This action of flowers is due to the scent, and is distinct from the influence of pollen, which produces hay fever.

It is believed that where placers of gold or surface diggings are found there is more gold in a state of combination in some volcanic matrix not far off. This hypothesis is confirmed by the researches of M. Body, a Belgian chemist, who has invented a process of extracting gold from pyrites. The pyrites, with gold in combination, is treated with sulphur and certain salts at a temperature not more than cherry red, and the gold is easily obtained from it. As auriferous pyrites are common, and the most rebellious can be made to yield their gold by this process, it promises well. Already works in Piedmont, Italy, employ it.

Mr. E. Durant, writing to the "Western Electrician' reports that a four-mile hightension highly-insulated underground paper cable in New York was punctured and disabled on the 30th of October last while in service. No cause for the breakdown could be found but the sunspots and magnetic or electric storms observed on that day. It is also announced that the trolley wire system of tramcars in Zurich, Switzerland, was disabled for a time during the same visitation.

The Rontgen Association in Berlin will shortly issue invitations to a so-called Rontgen Congress, which is to be held in that city at Easter 1905, on the completion of the first decade since Professor Rontgen announced his now famous discovery. The Professor himself will attend the Congress, which will be presided over by Professor von Bergmann.

The Nobel Prize of 100,000 frs. has this year been awarded to the Frenchsavants, M. and Mme. Pierre Curie and M. Henri Bacquerel, member of the Institute. M. Curie has been, since 1895, professor at the Paris Municipal School of Physics and Industrial chemistry. Mme Curie, who has been awarded the Davy Medal of the Royal Society of London, is professor at the Normal School of Sevres.

Shortly after Becquerel discoverd the radio-activity of uranium, says "Engineering," Mme. Curie made an examination of a large number of elements by the electrical method, and found that another element, thorium was also radio-active. She also observed that certain minerals containing uranium and thorium were more active than these elements themselves. These observations led to an exhaustive inquiry by M. and Mme. Curie into the composition of pitch-blende, and ultimately to the discovery of two radio-active substances—polodium and radium. Pitch-blende is a somewhat rare mineral found in Cornwall, in Adrianople in Bohemia and some other localities. The ore is roasted with carbonate of soda, and then treated with sulphuric acid, which removes the uranium in soluble form. The separation of radium is based on the fact that the sulphate of radium, which in its chemical behaviour resembles barium, is extremely insoluble. M. and Mme. Curie, using the electrometer as the chemist would use the spectroscope, succeded in isolating radium—an element which was found to possess a definite spectrum and an atomic weight of 225.

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When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, your bowels costive, and you awake in the morning fagged and worn out, with no relish for breakfast and dreading your work, be sure your stomach and liver need help. Indigestion is poisoning your blood and sapping your strength. Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure you. It will purify your blood and restore vigour and tone to your system. Take it daily after meals.

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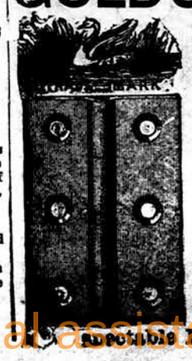

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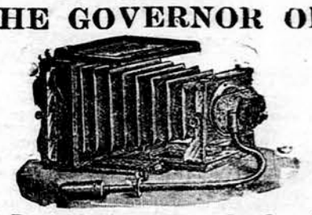

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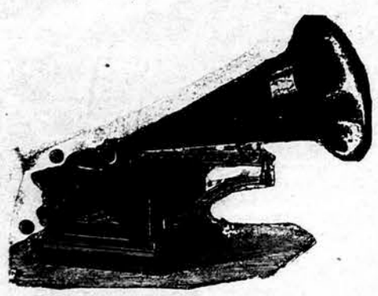

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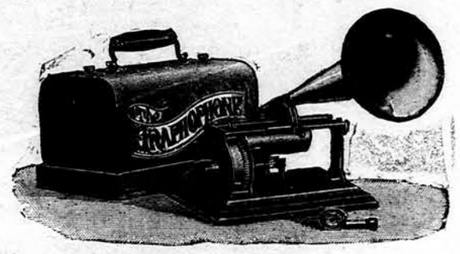

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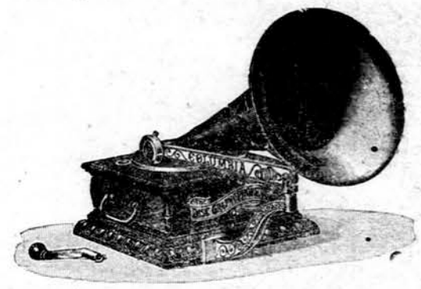

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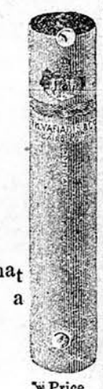

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
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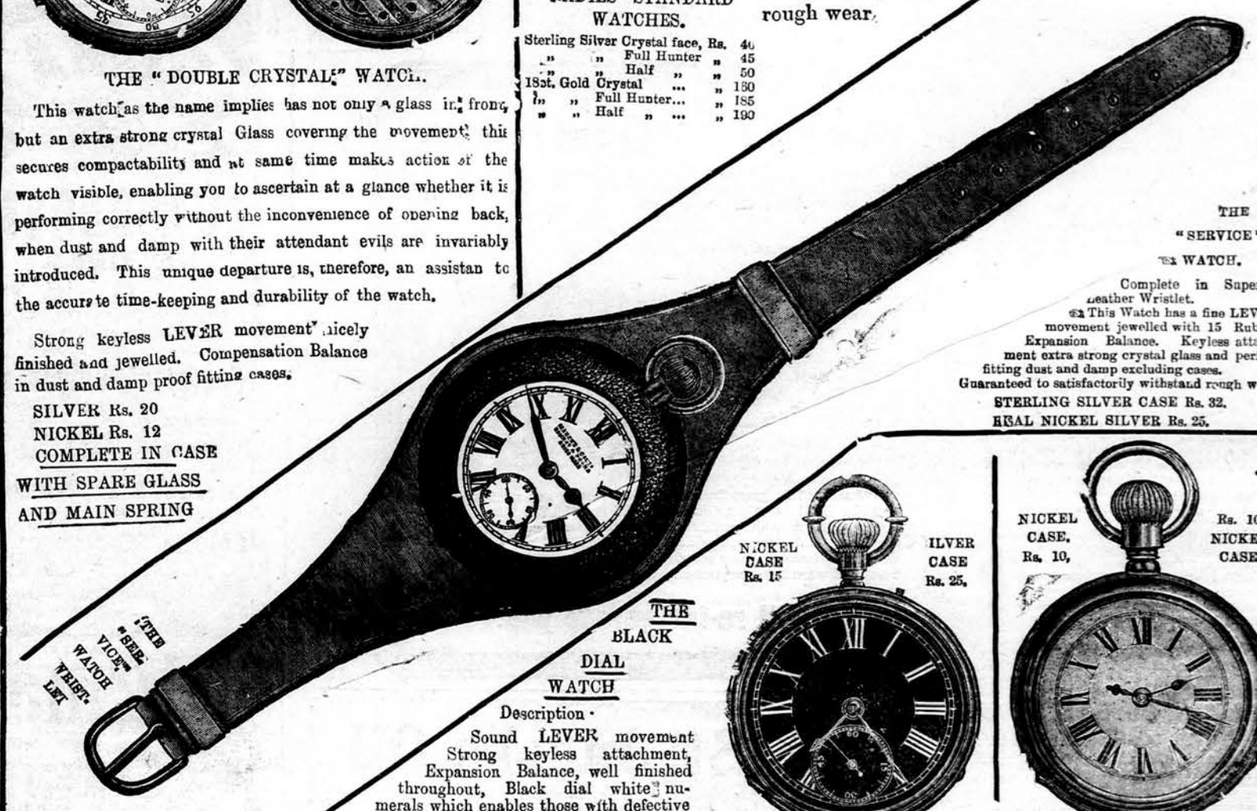

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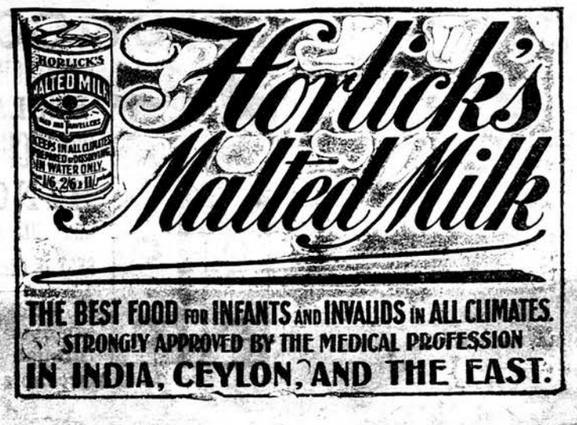
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 31, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.